Christian Reflector.

Fear God and give glory to Him.

All Scripture is profitable. God hath made of one blood all nations of men.

Vol. 4.-No. 15-Whole No. 146.

Miscellany.

From the Mother's Monthly Journal.

We have been obligingly furnished, by Mrs. K., with the following extracts from a manuscript of her lamented husband, the late Prof. Knowles of the Newton Theological Institute.— Few men were better qualified to appreciate fe-Few men were better quantied to appreciate re-male excellence, or promote the domestic hap-piness of the sex, than the writer of this article. Seldom does death deprive us of one possessing a character so valuable and lovely. We are a character so valuable and lovely. We are gratified in having an opportunity to record on our pages the sentiments of one whose memory will ever be most precious to us, and to many of

The duty and privilege of Women to co-operate in spreading light and happiness over the Earth.

vior, every reader of any sensibility must have dary which limits her proper department of la-observed with peculiar interest and pleasure, how numerous and true hearted were the women. To man, she ventures to advance where God has Females seem to have been throughout his life not fitted her to tread with safety and success the most faithful and affectionate of his disciples, and she puts at hazard the distinctive qualities. They listened the most readily to his instructions, they ministered the most liberally to his in her own circle. Let her remember, then, that wants, they adhered the most faithfully to him it is not by aspiring to control in our churches, is danger and sorrow. While he was going about doing good, and had not where to lay his head, woman accompanied him, and ministered to him of their substance; while the Scribes and Pharisees harrassed him with their insidious questions, and grieved him with their hardness of heart and unbelief, he retired from Jerusalem to find in the tranquil abode of Mary and Martha an affectionate welcome. It was a woman who cumscribe her efforts, there is ample scope for poured on his head the precious outment, and the most energetic and beneficent services to washed his feet with her tears, and wiped them washed his leet with her tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. While the ferocious of her appropriate duties, and the exercise of her peculiar qualities, that woman is to be a fel-infuriated multitude were crying, Crucify him, crucify him—the daughters of Jerusalem bewailed and lamented him. While one of the disciples denied him and none of them seem to have ed and lamented him. While one of the disciples denied him, and none of them seem to have been present at the cross to witness his dying agonies, except the beloved disciple John, many women were there who had followed Jesus from Galilee, ministering unto him. When the lifeless body of the Savior was laid in the tomb, and apparently no others of his friends were present except Joseph of Aramathea, there was Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting over against the sepulchre. And while the disciples were stunned and overwhelmed with the death of their Lord, and remembered not his promises to raise again, the women with a liveling or the second strength of promises to raise again, the women with a liveli-er affection, if not with a stronger faith, hasten-EVIL COMPANY.—I have often wondered how ness of seeing the risen Savior, and were honor-ed as the messengers of the glad intelligence to that which is around it. So it is with evil comthe desponding disciple. "It was Mary Mag-dalene, and Joanna, and Mary the mother of tion, and makes us thought evil, though we be James, and other women that were with them, good, it also inclines us insensibly to ill, and which told these things to the apostles, and works in us if not an approbation, yet a less devotion, and the zeal of women. It is a remarkable fact that a woman seems to have been the first person converted by the preaching of the gospel in Europe; Lydia, of Thyatira, whose to have all things, and no man so miserable as not to have some. Why should I look for a better heart the Lord opened, that she attended to the to have some. Why should I look for a better things which were spoken of Paul. When the condition than all others? If I have somewhat gospel was preached at Berea, and on Mars Hill, there are accounts of the conversion of women.

And such has been the case ever since. Wherever the gospel has been preached, women have the Savior's cause. In general, females are among the most pous members of our churches, the most active in doing good, the most ready to make sacrifices for the glory of God, and the welfare of mankind. These facts seem to indicate in appearance; and God hates thee

fect of the gospel on the condition and prospects yet the hypocrite doth, at last, more shame of man, it has accomplished still greater blessings for woman. Heathenism has always, and in all places, degraded the lemale sex. The hypocrite; but I would rather be no man than dark places of the earth are full of "the habitations of sealer", and anyways the investor of them. tions of cruelty," and among the inmates of The worldling's LIFE.—The worldling's those habitations, the female is the most wretched—the helpless and unpitied victim of oppression. She is treated as the slave of man in this world, and scarealy allowed to hope for freedom and happiness in the world to come. But Christianity has liberated and raised women to their true rank. Our Savior treated them with a respect and kindness, which astonished his disciples, and which undoubtedly contributed to ples, and which undoubtedly contributed to make so many women his affectionate and devo
The worlding's life is of all others the most discomfortable; for the worlding's life is of all others the most discomfortable; for the worlding's life is of all others the most discomfortable; for saving and doth not always favor him, and that which is hould be, never.

Self-conceit.—Seldom have I seen much ostenation and much learning go together. It is when the sun is rising and declining that he maketh the longest shadows; at mid-day, when he is highest, none at all. It is a good old maxim "to be rather than seem." I would rather than seem." I would rather than seem." I would rather than seem."

immortal-she has destroyed polygamy, and CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN

Worcester, Ms. and in New York City, Worcester, Ms. and in New York Ulty, By a Board of Managers, constating of seven Ministers and sight Laymen, of the Haptist Denomination; at Two Dollars a year, pauble always in adjounce. Individuals or come and you will be sent to subscribe the 12th and 13th gratis; or fifteen shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 16th. The mellisk gratis; or mineteen, shall have the 20th, 21st, who observes society even in Christian lands, that women are on the whole, the greatest sufferers. They possess a more feeble frame, their health is less firm; their toil, if not so severe, is more constant and wearisome; they are more dependent; if orphans, they are more hopeless; if widows, and especially widowed mothers, they are indeed overwhelmed in deep waters.

The McCommunications, Prostage Paid, and the frailty of life, and the need of Divine and the frailty of life, and the need of Divine and the frailty of life, and the need of Divine Reflector, for the City of New York. support. The voice of consolation which the pel breaths is more adapted to their condition. and is sweeter to their ears, for it tells them of a God who is an unfailing friend of the weak and humble, a present help in trouble, the lather of the fatherless, and the widow's judge. Women are consequently summoned by gratitude to arise to a full sense of the duty and the privileges to which Christianity has raised them, and give themselves, with energy and zeal, to the work of themselves, with energy and zeal, to the work of benevolence. And we would here distinctly state, that it is not by assuming a power which belongs not to woman, that she is to perform her part in the great enterprise. God has given to her peculiar duties, and has adapted her physical and mental qualities to the station for which

cal and mental qualities to the station for which he designed her.

The inquiry, whether the female mind is inferior or equal to that of man, is not only an unprofitable one, but it is a question which cannot, considered by itself, be determined. They are not proper subjects of comparison. We might as wisely ask, whether the rose or the oak has the Though our divine Lord, while he dwelt on earth, was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, yet he was not entirely destitute of friends who ardently loved him. Besides the little band of disciples who accompanied him as his pupils and associates in labors and sufferings, there were others who testified in many ways, their affection for his person, their desire to promote his comfort, as well as their belief in his doctrines, and their dependence on him for salvation. Among these devoted friends of the Salvations, and to fulfill different duties; and let woman beware that she pass not the nice boundary which limits her proper department of la-

ed to the sepulchre at the earliest dawning of the fishes can retain their fresh state, and yet Women first enjoyed the happi- live in salt waters, since every thing partakes o their words seemed to them like idle tales, and dislike of those sins to which our eyes and ears they believed them not." And in the Acts of the Apostles, we find statements of the faith, the by the grace of Jod I will ever shun it. I may

been the most prompt to receive it, the most I have, whether much or little. If little, my steadfast, zealous, and single hearted friends of account shall be the less: if more, I may do the

that the Author of Christianity meant to elevate thou art, only in appearance: and so having the woman to the rank of an efficient coadjutor in the great work for which he himself lived and Yet if thou wilt not be good as thou seemest the great work for which he himself lived and ied,—the moral reformation of mankind.

Glorious and beneficent as has been the ef
wicked man doth much hurt with notorious sins

make so many women his affectionate and devo- er applaud myself for having much that I show ted followers. To them, as well as to men, she proclaims her precious promises, and bright tempting to show much that I have not.

Ambition. An ambitious man is his own

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1841.

with hopes, desires, and cares which would never the fers in his reputation, from causes which he er trouble him if he would remit the height of could not control, and finds himself avoided by his thoughts, and be content to live quietly.—

My only ambition (the only ambition without torment) shall be, to rest in God's favor on earth,

Such are some of the contingencies of life. To

ness do much resemble each other; for the more for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceed a man drinks the more he thirsteth, and the more he hath the more he coveteth. Both two Zion's Advocate. have the power of transforming man into a beast, and of all other beasts into a swine. The former is evident to sense; and the latter though more obscure, is no more questionable. The covetous man plainly resembleth the swine in lege.

two things—one, that he ever roots in the earth, not so much as looking toward heaven—and the other that he never doth good till his death.—

Died, at Lowell, Ill. on the 22 Dec., Charles Died, at Lowell

ner; none noble but the virtuous, though ever so basely descended, and none rich but that possesses Christ, even in rags; none wise but he that is a fool to himself and to the world, and none happy but he whom the world pities. Let me be free, noble, rich, wise, happy, to God, and care not what I am to the world

Be a true Man.

It is no easy matter to be a true man. The true man is true to himself: true to his country:

this magic word, Art and Science have advanced; agriculture and manufactures and commerce flourished, and civilization spread its elevating influence among the abodes of men.

Every man, then, should strive to be a true man; the second of the solidity rather than the brilliancy of his mental browers. He was accumulously proposed in the

true to duty, true to conscience; true to principle; true to truth. If he would approximate discharge of his college duties, and diligent in towards this elevated standard, he should commence the work immediately, without delay. mence the work immediately, without delay. He must be true in small I things—nothing, rightly considered, is small—if he will but be faithful over a few things, he may become lord over many things; step by step will he rise, and each succeeding step will be more easy and rapid, till at length he will have reached a sublime intellect, he could never be imposed upon by sophistry, or contented with superfical reasoning.

He was preparing for the ministry of the gospel, and his attachment to its interests was ardent and sincere. His mind could never cease contemplating the sublimity of its duties, and whilst the large of existence lasted his, independent of the sublimity of its duties, and whilst the large of existence lasted his incomparing the sublimity of its duties, and whilst the large of existence lasted his incomparing the sublimity of its duties, and whilst the large of existence lasted his incomparing the sublimity of its duties, and whilst the large of existence lasted his incomparing the sublimity of its duties, and whilst the large of existence lasted his incomparing the sublimity of its duties, and the sublimity of its duties, a

large proportion of the petty vexations and tri-als of life. Of these, all are partakers from the first dawn of consciousness, to the last glimmer of life's evening twilight. But we now mer of life's evening twilight. But we now speak o disappointment in its sterner forms, as it stalks abroad in society, trampling upon blosso as which promised the fairest fruit, and dashing from the lips the untasted cup what was formerly to contain the profise of Heaven. dashing from the tips the discussion ingredients fancied to contain the principal ingredients of worldly bliss. Who has not more than once, seen his "idol shattered," and, as he tearfully surveyed the unsightly fragments of which he had worshipped, found himself exclaiming in the bitterness of his soul. "They have the bitterness of his soul, "They have taken away my God, and what have I more?" From the embrace of one, a cherished friend droops and falls into the grave; while another is himself smitten, and laid aside from the execution of his plans, to wither and fade away from earth, under the influence of a lingering sickness. One man lies down at night, the possess-or of untold wealth, and rises in the morning, guages. Many instances are remembered by

greatest enemy, for he ever torments himself the victim of poverty and want. Another suf-

Such are some of the contingencies of life. To a casual observer, they seem adverse to human Leaving the world.—If I die, the world will not miss me, or I it, but a little. Not it me, because it hath so many better men. Nor I it, because it hath so much ill, and I have gone to so much happiness.

Charty.—The world teacheth me that it is madness to leave behind the goods I may carry with me. Religion teacheth me that what I carry with me, dead. Experience teacheth me that what I leave behind I lose. I will then carry that treasure with me by giving it, which the world ling loseth by keeping it—so that while his corpse shall carry sation of Providence. Does God remove from me by giving it, which the worlding loseth by keeping it—so that while his corpse shall carry nothing but a winding sheet to his grave, I shall be richer under ground than I was above it.

OUR EARTHLY STATE.—Every man hath a heaven and a hell. Earth is the wicked man's heaven; and his hell is to come. But the god ly have their hell upon earth, where they are vexed by afflictions and temptations; and their heaven is above, in endless happiness. If then it be ill with me on earth, it is well my torment is so short, and so easy. I will not be so covetous as to hope for two heavens.

Conduct.—Fools measure actions, after they are done, by the event: wise men, beforehand, by the rules of reason and right. The former look to the end to judge of the act. Let me look to the act, and leave God with the end.

Growth in Grace.—He never was a good the sound painted to conceive disappointments as a benevolent, nay, a merciful dispensation of Providence. Does God remove from us our friends? It should teach us that there is but one Friend on whom we can rely with safety. Does he take from us our earthly treasures? It should admonish us to lay our treasures? It sh

look to the act, and leave God with the end.

Growth in grace;—He never was a good knows that it is his father who has done it. He man that grows not in grace; for if he were feels that it will in some way, promote his spiritual good, he must needs desire to be better. Grace is so sweet that whoever once tastes it, will desire more; and if he desire it, he will endeavor it and if he desire it, he will endeavor it and if he desire it, he will endeavor it and if he desire it, he will endeavor it and if he desire it, he will endeavor it and if he desire it, he will endeavor it and if he desire it he will endeavor it and if he desire it he will endeavor it and if he desire it he will endeavor it and if he desire it he will endeavor it had to be with the will endeavor it he will endeavor it had to be with the will endeavor it will be with the wi

Burdened, afflicted Christian! has some new it; and if he do but endeavor, God will crown it with success. In God's family are no dwarfs which are unthriving, and stand at a stay, but only men of growth. Whatever, then, may become of my body or estate, I will ever labor to the stature of my soul.

Theory and practice.—The practices of good men are more subject to error than their speculations. I will then honor good examples, but I will live by good precepts.

Covetousness.—Drunkenness and covetousness do much resemble each other; for the more

Obituaries.

Died, at Lowell, Ill. on the 22 Dec., CHARLES

the same class and institution.

Although some time has elapsed since the ness which is the lust of the body, but from covetousness, which is the drunkenness of the soul.

God's estimates. With God there is no free their lives and the circumstances of their deaths, man but his servant, and no slave but the sin-ner; none noble but the virtuous, though ever tances and friends. Born strangers to each oth

It is no easy matter to be a true man. The true man is true to himselt; true to his country; true to his fellow men; true to his exalted uature and destiny; true to his God. And yet how many might approach nearer to the standard of a true man, if they were disposed to make trial? And how tew even aim to be true? Trueness of thought, spirit, conduct, in character and life—these alone can make a man really and truly great. Who yet, search the whole catalogue of human greatness, has come up to the full stature of a perfect man? Not one. Because none have succeeded, should none try? Because the aim is a height difficult one. Because none have succeeded, should commenced the studies of his Sophomore year; none try? Because the aim is a height difficult of attainment, should no one attempt the association one make advances? In proportion to the difficulty of the task, will be the glory of and summer of 1840 in the vain hope that he the accomplishment of the work, to him who attains. I Can't never accomplished any thing of importance I Can has bridged the ocean, and brought the lightning from the clouds. By

Possessed of a strong and manly intellect, he

and moral elevation, which time cannot whilst the hope of existence lasted, his impalessen nor eternity destroy.—Bay State Dim.

lessen nor eternity destroy.—Bay State Dim.

lience to enter upon their discharge was strong and constant. Could a longer life have been his lot, he would have adorned the church by How few of mortals are strangers to disappointment. We do not speak of its more common, and less striking forms which make up a gained their confidence, and won their affections and triingredients ened with the smiles of Heaven.

> "Green be the torf above thee, Friend of our better days, None knew thee but to love thee-None named thee but to praise."

Cotton Mather Kendrick was the third son Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, professor in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Hamilton. His edu-cation was commenced at the Academy in his CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

From the London Christian Observer

is the impression which those declarations, proved to, and believed by you, would produce upon your mind? what the course of action to which they would tend? Are there not some whose inmost souls would cherish those new doctrines as joyful sounds, and who would feel that they removed an oppressive load from off their hearts and consciences? Are there not some to whom the voice which proved that God, and eternity. and consciences? Are there not some to whom the voice which proved that God and etermity, heaven and hell, were but vain words, would sound as the voice of him who cried in the wilderness, "Every valley shall be fidled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough way shall be made smooth;" that all flesh may fearlessly run in the paths of forbidden pleasure to the secure have no empty.

of honesty, of deceney, of honor, virtues indis-pensably necessary to the temporal well-being of

his possibility exists which seems then be read and translated the Rosman ports. After leaving the Academy, he resided for some time with M. John Fisk, of Case, nowis, and was engaged in reviewing his studies until the became a number of Hamilton College.

At the age of 17 he entered the Sophomere class in the institution—in the fall of 1809. He cline popular to a student, Young as he was and possessed of a stender and sichly constitution, he yet uniformly maintained his stand as scholar, and sho found time to take an active and promisent part in the debates of the literary as active with which he was connected. With high boyde, for the faure, he eigered, pash Lory year, and atthough some dwarf of the state of the literary as a standary moment of the fail of 1809. He had not prevent the studies with unabate 202d. At the close, however, of his first Janior term, he became so ill as to require medical assistance, and symptoms of an approaching consomption became so ill as to require medical assistance, and symptoms of an approaching consomption to the was consed with an epilemie frew which was raging in his nattive village, and after remaining delivious for seven days, he at last and under his complicated sufferings, on the 16th January.

Few members of his elass were more belored than Kendrick To an aminthe disposition was raging in his nattive village, and after remaining delivious for seven days, he at last same under his complicated sufferings, on the 16th January.

Few members of his elass were more belored than Kendrick To an aminthe disposition was raging to his parties of the search of the wind had been from the continued of the search of the wind and the continued of the night of a bed of sickness sounds in their consciences the alarm, "No man knoweth the day nor the hour when the Son of man cometh," feel their spirit die within them. They profess indeed to believe that "eye hath not seen, ner ear heard, neither bath it entered into the heart Atheism of the Carnal Heart.

Suppose that, instead of the quickening and heart-cheering truths of religion we could declare, and support the declaration with irresistible argument, with "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ," that revelation was a forgery: that immortality was a dream: that the resultence from the grave was a vain hope; that the power and coming of the Lord Jesus was a cunningly devised fable; that prophets, and apostles, and martyra, who testified these recorded facts and thus sealed their testimony with their blood, were vile impostors or visionary enthusiasts; that eternal life was a mere delusion; that God was but an empty name; what, I ask, is the impression which those declarations, prov-

ry mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made smooth;" that all flesh may fearlessly run in the paths of forbidden pleasure to the secure haven of annihitation? Are there not some who would desecrate the now secred walls of the temples of Christo throughout the land, without a single regret for blasted hopes of glory, honor, and immortality, withered in the bud, and passed away for ever? Are there not some who would scatter pollution and misery along their meteor course of unbridded passion, of unserstricted indulgence, of sec. But are there not others who calmly and with steady hand, weighing, in the equal balances of a cold calculating indifference faint hopes of heaven against trembling fears of hell; uncertain promises of a future, against a spiritual beaven with its visionary joys; sight against fail; time against eternity,—would at length settle in the prudent determination to walk by sight and not by faith; not indeed to mingle themselves amid those grosser debaucheries which refined nature has been taught by civilization are inconsistent with even its selfish comfort in state of society; but still to act as common sense would dictate, to make the most of this world, since then it would be our all to live according to the wisest maxims, and most prudential region from the wisest maxims, and most prudential region of interest the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of with the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of with the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of with the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of with the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that principle. Let us eat and of the spirit of that pr

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BNAMESarco. NCIS WOOD.

moved. heir materials and 5 Goddards Row, as, formerly knows Brisley Hall, where heir friends and the

rinting, SPOONER, J. HOWLAND.

tal life, or dashed from their lips the cup of temporal pleasure; when friends were kindes and most beloved; they would shudder at the anticipated evening of this paradise of a day, and feel restless and investigate in the chiral state. restless and impatient in the absence of the Be-ing who slone could impart to all a moral tone, a sacred character of dignified sentiment, of pure promise of a genial and all-reviving spring; from the calm sweets of Christian friendship, to be dissolved for ever by the stroke of death; from the bosom of a sanctified affection, no more to be remembered throughout eternity, which for it was but a cold and silent tomb; and in a parox-van of desnair, which examining enjoyment these bill of rock. On the ten is clearly hard the review of the remembered throughout eternity, which examining enjoyment these bill of rock. On the ten is clearly hard near a high steadily approached brought with it no cheering of Christ. yem of despair, which exquisite enjoyment thus hill of rock. On the frozen and paralysed must inevitably generate, was surrounded with walls and turrets. To as a refuge from the scene, and from themselves, this place the inhabitants could flee, in times of would rush in will, perhaps rush in act, into im-danger, from an invading enouy. And many a mediate annihilation. And are there my such? time has a cruel foe compelled them to seek ref-lelieve there are,—a few. I believe there are uge there. It was called the Acropolis, i. e. the a few, into the elements of whose being a sense chief or highest city, because it was the chief of immertantly is so vitally interwaven, that the place of strength and safety, occupying the lofty

Youth's Department.

From "The Child at Home,"by J S. C. Abbott.

A noble-hearted boy would deny himself al-most any pleasure; he would meet almost any danger; he would endure almost any suffering, before he would, in the most trifling particular, disobey parents who have been so kind, and have different is such a child from one who is so ungrateful that he will disobey his parents merely that he may play a few moments longer, or that he may play a few moments longer, or that he may avoid some trifling work, that he does not wish to perform! There is a magnanimity in a child who feels so grateful for his parents' love that he will repay them by will the affection and obedience in his power, which attracts the respect and affection of all who know him.

There was a little boy moont thir een years old, whose some was Cassabianca. His father was the commander of a ship of war called the

to the seas. His ship was once engaged in a stone, with a nearly level up. The sides, exterrible barde upon the river Nile. In the midst cept in one place, are too steep to be climbed. Nothing remains of the building which was ocwith blood, this brave may stood by the side of I once went up to the top of this nill and with blood, this brave boy stood by the side of many I go!" But no voice of permission ment to come. The love of Jesus can make you come from the mangled body of his life-other. And the boy, not knowing that he Athens is now the capital of Modern Greece. less father. And the boy, not knowing that he was dead, would rather die than disobey. And there that boy stood at his post, till every man there is not much reason to believe that many

staring him in the face, when

"The flames rolled on, he would not go, Without his father's word.

From the S. S. Trensury. The Three Screws, or " Honest Tim."

"Honest Tim" is the name sometimes given ers, to thank God for your privileges. Will you to an old man, who is well known in the town not remember and pray for the bundreds of chilwhore he lives. He is a man of steady habits, dren in Athens and elsewhere who have none of industrious, faithful, and honest. He was once these things?

C. P**** quite poor, but he now owns a very pretty house, a horse and wagon, and other things for his comfort. Should any of my young readers look in upon him and this family on a cold winter's day, they might see a good fire, his little chil-dren all well clothed and well supplied with food. by for a sick day. If there is any work to be done, the always has his share of it, and he will always get a job, when others are complaining that they can find nothing to do. But Tim is husiness. He is mot in the har-room and from one town to another. If a stranger

and when all were moved, nothing was broken, scattered, or out of place. But there was one furniture which it was necessary to separate by taking out three screws. pocket and carried them home put into his pocket and carried them home The owner did not miss them, and probably would not have thought of them again. They were of so trifling value to any one. A few days after this, Tim was feeling in his pocket, and there he found the screws. He looked at them and said to himself, they are not mine. He soon remembered where they belonged, and was nearly a mile distant, he work and walked to the house, and put the three screws into the owner's hands, and made a very humble apology for his negligence in carrying them home. Children, you will not think them home. Children, you will not think essary, whenever any laws of foreign nations were strange, that when that man wanted some more to be adduced in evidence, in any court, that there work done, he spent an hour in looking for Tim, should be an official and formal authentication A) be like honest Tim?

From the S. S. Tressury.

Athens.

This city has been distinguished from very early times. It stands on a gende eminence near the border of a beautiful plain, and is five or six miles from the sea shore. member its age the better by recollecting that it feeling, of high and holy enjoyment. They was founded about the same time that the chil-would turn in agony from the beauties and de-lights of creation, whose chilling winter as it Egyptians,—about 1556 years before the birth

top is a level space which

of immortantly is so vitally intervoven, that the place of strength and salely, occupying the only prospect of an eternal scene alone could give ample scope and verge enough to their effections to develope and expand? and to whom the light of God's courtenance is as needful for their enjoyment, to the circumstances of life, as is the sum to the natural landscape.

Somet large buildings are to be seen on the Acropolis. The largest is a temple. A part of it is still standing. It was built about 2300 years ago, or not far from the time when Ezra and Nchemiah lived. It was made of beautiful white marble, was 208 feet long, and 102 wide, and cost more than half a million of dollars. and cost more than half a million of dollars .-What was the use of such a large and costly building? The Athenians designed it for the worship of their goddess Minerva. They were rich, and brave and learned, yet they were idolaters. They knew not God. They had no holy Bible to study, and they had no good hope of heaven beyond the grave.

Many other costly temples were built in Athermaly, and they had no good hope of heaven beyond the grave.

disobey parents who have been so kind, and that ens. Indeed, the city was not or the endured so much to make hem happy. How is said of this city in the seventeenth chapter of different is such a child from one who is so under the Apostle Paul came there he Acts? When the Apostle Paul came there he will disobe his parents merely

was the commander of a ship of war called the Orient. The little boy accompanied this father the Acropolis. It is a small bill or mass of

his father, faithfully discharging the duties which were assigned to him. At last his father placed him in a particular part of the ship, to be per-lorming some service, and told him to remain in his post till he should call kim away. As the father went to some distant part of the ship to notice the progress of the battle, a shall from the enemy's sessel laid him deadupon the deck.— But the son, uncenscious of his father's death, should apply to yoursel? Have you repented read from the Testament the interesting address and faithful to the trust reposed in him, remained in his post, waiting for his father's erders.

The battle raged dreadfully around him. The blood of the slain flowed at his feet. The ship took fire, and the threatening flames drew near-instructives. When we have a feetless and blood of the stain flowed at his teet. The stip will all the world in the threatening flames drew nearer and nearer. Still the noble hearted hoy
would not disobey his father. In the face of blood, and balls, and fire, he stood firm and obethe world? Live these and it will not be the high for your to pure fellow, then the stip of the pure fellow, the pure fellow, the stip of the pure fellow, the stip of the pure fellow, the stip of the pure fellow the stip of the pure fellow, the stip of the pure fellow the stip of the pure fellow. dient. The sailors began to desert the burning and for another world? Live thus and it will not be hard for you to speak to your fellow-men of repentance, the blessed Saviour and the judg-ther, may I go?" But no voice of permission ment to come. The laws of Laws and the judg-

there that boy stood at his post, the every man had described the ship; and he stood and perished in the flames. Oh, what a boy was that!—

Every body who ever heard-of thim thinks that he was one of the noblest boys that ever was born.

School and a Bible Class are in successful opera-The brave dirile Cassabianca would rather die tion under the charge of the missionaries than disobey. He loved his father. He had Still, the great mass of the children are untaught confidence in him. And even when death was out restraint in the paths of sin. Their Sab-baths are spent in play and vicious amusements. Dear children, who read this article, let me entreat you, the next time you look on your own Bibles, and your nice Sabbath school books, and think of your faithful Sabbath school teach

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. Successful Experiment.

From one of our friend Truman's letters, we day, they might see a good fire, his little children all well clothed and well supplied with food. Besides all these comforts of life, it is generally supposed and sometimes whispered, that Tim has money in the Savings Bank, something laid by for a sick day. If there is any work to be the main object of our paper, we trust its inser-tion in the Freeman will not bring upon us the charge of "introducing extraneous topic

" He became addicted to using strong liquors as is very much the custom now, to the seeking forijobs, as some of his neighbors are, as is very much the custom now, to the ruin and the is very obliging, does errands for people, and death of many. He became a regular drinker; moves their furniture from one house to another, at the same time he knew it was a gross evil but how to be redeemed was the difficulty. asks for a man to do some work, some one will say, "send for honest Tim; he is so faithful and careful that you can trust him with any life was sweet, and the therefore continued him.

A gentleman who heard this, employed daim A gentleman who heard this, employed thim one day to move all his goods. Every article of furniture was bandled with the greatest care, and when all were snoved, nothing was broken, scattered, or out of place. But there was one self and family. The happiness and comfort he has experienced, he alone can tell in thus finding himself redeemed in body and soul. I record this account of him as he is a fiving witness to the fact that after many years of indulgence in strong liquors to excess the return to pure water has produced no ill results, but on the contrary health of body and mind, as well as peace un speakable. A dangerous idea prevails in these islands that the drinking of water alone is injurious. It is most ridiculous and false; not having the shadow of reason or truth to sustain it. am fully borne out in this opinion by Joseph E.

Foreign Statutes .- It has been heretofore nec strange, that when that man wanted some more work done, he spent an hour in looking for Tim, when he might have found others in half that time. This was strict honesty in dittle things. Oh that every one would be as upright. He begun to be honest when he was young, so must you. He had received a good name. It was better to him than silver or gold. What boy does not desire, when te shall become a min, a he like honest Tim?

General Intelligence.

Foreign.

The steam ship British Queen, arrived on Sunlay morning, after a most perilous voyage of 24 lays. The first ten days was a continued storm, are now quoted at £4 10s., and that is almost a and on the 30th, after being out 20 days, was nominal quotation.

The London Morning Herald says, "the finan-and political news from New York produced a The London Morning Herald says, "the financial and political news from New York produced a considerable impression on the Stock Market, but the depth of this impression would be ill measured by the actual decline merely in quotations of stocks, for it must be remembered that the funds were on the rise, and with a firm tendency to a greater rise still."

The Dispatch says, "the stoppage of the United

The London Globe says, "The effect of the unis wearing off here; but we perceive that it is view-ed in a serious light in Lancashire, where people have begun to purchase cotton largely, ander the impression that some interruption to the trade with America may possibly take place, and that article ad consequently advanced in price."

The Times states that "three baltalions had been t suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds God knows how the home service of the realing to be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says, "War with America must and vill as surely follow upon the murder of M'Leod, is the light of morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without iny definite object, except revenge for an injury hich cannot be atoned.

TURKEY AND EGYPT .- The Austrian Observer of ery. TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The Austrian Observer of the 28th ult., states that "Intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th ult., informs us, that the wood, were lately committed to take their trial for the murder of Ann Scorah, an aged widow, who family the Pashalik of Egypt hereditarily, had just was sitting in her cuttage reading, when the prison-

The Ottoman Porte had addressed a circular to the ambassadors, announcing to them that the Egyptian affair being concluded, the blockade of the coast of Egypt was raised, and the liberty of ommerce re-established.

London, March 10th. The greatest excitemen revails in the city, occassioned by the promulga-on of the news by the overland mail from India nd China. Tea has suddenly risen in price, and he stock market is very much depressed, and ex-tibits a downward tendency.

A report was in circulation in London, on the Oth, that ten sail of the line had been ordered to America, in consequence of the arrest of McLeod.

A debate took place in the House of Lords, on the 8th of March, on the reception of Mr. Pickens' report to Congress. The Earl of Mount Cashell alluded to the report, and doubted its authenticity, because he could not think the people of the United

He was convinced that if the inhabitants of the He was convinced that if the inhabitants of the United States would but consider—if they would took around to the situation of their own finances—if they would recollect that there were 3,000,000 of negro slaves in their country, and a great body of Indians in the back settlements, who might be inducted, in consequence of the wrongs they complained of, to take a part in the contest—if they cast their weeks towards Conada, where there was a local. yes towards Canada, where there was as loyal set of men as any in the empire, and asked, Had they not the power of getting into their ands individuals belonging to the United States? mand, also, if they recollected the very large body of regular troops that we had in Canada, and the efficient naval force which was now at our disposad, in consequence of the Eastern question being settled—they would, if they considered these points, anxiously abstain from hostilities. But if the report was to be considered as official, he should feal it to him the also was a propertions. feel it to be his duty, at a proper time, to bring the matter before the house, for a document more insulting to this nation could not possibly be con-

In the House of Commons, March 5, in a desate on the army estimates, Sir Robert Peel said he would not go into a discussion of American affairs in the present unsatis-factory state of our information. He saw they were not in a condition of profound peace. But the deprecated a war on such grounds as the present differences. It would be a war to decide the question of which is the strongest, it would be going to war to decide an old quarrel, and it once en ered into it, no cause but exhaustion could decide such a war. (Hear, and cheers.) The consesuch a war. (Hear, and cheers.) The conse-quence of such a course would be a prolonged con-tinuance of all the calamities and evils that necesany intelligible object; and I almost hope it would

Mr. O'Connell inquired respecting the late treaty

with Texas, whether colored persons, subjects of Freat Britain, could now go to Texas. Lord Pal-nerston replied that the treaty was purely commercial, and did not extend to the condition of persons Oh, then, said Mr. O'C., you have acknowledged her independence, but she has not acknowledged yours. (Laughter.) He finally waived his motion

000, of which half will fall due in April, 1841, and the remainder in April, 1842; and the second for £900,000, payable in equal sumain October, 1841; and Oct. 1842; also the Dutch loan for £700,000, redeemable in 5 years. These engagements amount to £2,400,000, to which is to be added the £1,000,000 of credit on the agency established in Philadelphia; all entered into within the space of about two years, and nearly the whole unfortunately derived from English capital, employed too, without evincining any resentment or inflicting

be it remembered, to save a part of the loss which otherwise must have fallen upon the Americans themselves. Such a wreck of a great banking concern has probably never before occurred. The 100 dollar shares, which used to be at £25 to £26,

Arrival of the Acadia.

The British Royal Mail Steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on the morning of the 7th inst.
The Acadia encountered the roughest weather which has yet been experienced by any steamship across the Atlantic; but she rode it out heautifully, and exhibited the superior capacity of the ships of the Cunard line to "weather the gale."

The Cunard line to "weather the gale."

The news by this arrival does not look so warlike, between Great Britain and this country, as The Dispatch says, "In stoppage of the United like, between Great Britin and this county, as takes Bank will cause a great deal of misery here is well as in America. Shares which brought two well as in America. Shares which brought two prehend. The English press had "exhausted the rears ago £24, are now anxiously sold at £14 10s." ment." relative to the "judicial murder of McLeod," and appeared to feel a great deal better for getting the load thus off its stomach.

There had been no important change in the mar-

kets. Tea was high and still rising.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM THE LA-TEST LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PA-PERS.
The Post Amt Guzette says that the Russian

government is about to transport a great number of that class of Poles who hold a rank between the nobles and the peasants into the south western governments of Russia, to colonize vacant lands. A man named Hodder, aged 72, is in custody a Yeovil, for having fired at three boys with a loaded gun. It appears that he had recently married a young girl of 17, and the boys annoyed him by de-claring that he had dyed his hair previous to mar-riage. One of the boys lies without hope of recov-

ers commenced throwing stones at the doors and windows. The old woman took up a gun without a lock; and went out, thinking to frighten them, but they took it from her and beat her so severely over the head that she shortly died of the injuries.

A great sensation has been created in the mercantile circles of Dublin in consequence of the sudden flight of a member of the board of Aldermen, leaving behind him deflections to the enormous amount of £60,000. No reason has yet been assigned as the cause of this failure.

At the Green wich police court on Monday, W. M'Carthy and Henry Hatfield, two servants of the Croyden Railway Company, were fined 101, each for neglecting to place the swichers or turns on the road in their proper position, by which a collision took place between the train and some coal trucks which might have been attended with a grievous loss of life, but fortunately no serious injury was sustained.

The Phare de Rochelle states that the sea is re ceding so rapidly from the Bay of Bourg Nucl that the remains of an English man-of-war mounting 64 guns, which was lost on an oyster bank while in pursuit of a French ship in 1752, are now to be oursuit of a French ship in 1752, are now to

A master of a ship who had been missing for two years at South Shields, returned a few days ago, and on opening the door of his residence his wife was so struck with astonishment as to have brought

We understand that the miners engaged in sink ing a shaft near Paticroft, have at length, after a labor of nearly three years, found a vein of coal at the extraordinary depth of 1, 350 feet from the surace of the earth

Railway, stated at a meeting of the proprietors on Thursday, that he expected the line would not be a-ble to be opened on the 1st of Junethe whole dis-

Mr. Brunel, the engineer of the Great Western

In the old baronial castle near Canterbury, the curfew bell has been rung nightly since the days of William the conqueror.

Symptoms of war with America .- We have this learned that our government, in order to pre for any emergency that may spring out of the pare for any emergency that may spring out of the case of M'Loo! (and if the republic execute him, we do not think that there is a man in this united king-dom but will demand justice.) have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to em-bark for North America—two of them are the 19th and 24th regiments, now in Ireland. It is also stated in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Genville, on the 27th ult., officially announced to M. Guizot that the English government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course a facet of stances will lore part of send to the same for the same and the fleet of steamers will form part of such an expedi

tion. - Hampshire Telegraph. From the London Times, March 18.

be without the glories of war to those who would unnecessarily produce such consequences. (Loud cheers.) I never recollect a period when there were less assigned national grounds for general hostilities than there are at the present, and I hope there is a sufficient power of public opinion to support those interests that are so universally connected with civilization, and with the advance of refinement.

I hope there will be found in public opinion a power to counteract the policy that would induce such consequences, and able to frown down those turbulent and uneasy spirits who would involve us in such a war. (Great cheering.) I speak as an Englishman, and though I have thus expressed myturbulent and uneasy spirits who would involve like symptoms that have already introduced us in such a war. (Great cheering.) I speak as an Englishman, and though I have thus expressed mytained with the British Government. Those despets with respect to uncalled for hostilities, yet, if patches, forwarded by the President steamer, will be president steamer, will be a president to the patches of self with respect to uncalled-for hostinues, yet, if the necessity for going to war arose, foreign nations should soon see the readiness with which we should come forward, and the utter oblivion at such a period of all interests and distinctions in the surrendered or avenged—a unaulmity alike calm cordial, and firm—is probably without a precedent, and therefore ought not rashly to be driven to exand therefore ought not rashly to be driven to ex-tremities. Devoutly deprecating as we do the possible contingencies of a war with the United States, less on account of its immediate or remote consequences to Britain than because of the irreparable evils it must inflict upon civil zation and humanity at large, it is necessary, nevertheless, to yours. (Laughter.) He finally waived his motion for an inquiry respecting the treaty, and consented to postpone the subject until after Easter.

Parts, March 6.—The debate on the state of slavery in the French Colonies had taken place in the chamber of Deputies. It transpired from a statement of M. Passy, who had been a member of the colonial committee appointed by M. Thiers, that while the latter affected and professed himself to be the most favorable to the enancipation of the slaves he was underhandedly combining with the

while the latter affected and professed himself to be the most favorable to the emancipation of the slaves, he was underhandedly combining with the planters to defeat the objects for which the committee had been appointed. Ultimately M. Guizot declared that the present government was sincere in its expressed desire to afford the committee and the subject all possible aid in bringing about the cessation of slavery in the colonies, and likewise in effecting reforms in the administration of justice in them.

The United States Bank.—The London Times makes the following statement respecting the loans which that institution had effected in Europe within a year past.

"To meet its pressing engagements, then, at the period referred to, the bank has recieved the following loans; Two in London; the first for £800, 1000, of which half will fall due in April, 1841, and the remainder in April, 1842; and the second for

months ago, found his way into Buckingham Palace, and had the satisfaction of inspecting the Queen's apartments and hearing the Princess Royal "cry," paid another visit to the Palace, but luckily for the peace of its immates, he was soon discovered and taken into custody. He had effected an entrance unobserved by the guards and police stationed in the Palace and its visinity; but before he had time to intrude far, his progress was arrestived by a sergeant of police. He was instantly consists and entered amonths. vey d to the station house, where he remained all night, and on Tuesday was brought to Bow-street by two inspectors of the Adivision. Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of that court, having communicated with the Home-office, ordered the prisoner to be taken there, where the charge will be gone into, as not led late occasion. The prisoner only cause out of Tothill-fields House of Correction a fortnight on the late occasion. The prisoner only cause out of Tothill-fields House of Correction a fortuight ago, and it was supposed from the punishment he non-dundergone that he would not repeat his offence, and other than the would not repeat his offence, but the sum of \$10,000 to appear at the criminal of the country of the sum of \$10,000 to appear at the criminal of the country of the sum of \$10,000 to appear at the criminal of the country of the country of the criminal of the His father says that offers have lately been made al Court to take his trial. to him on the part of the government, and that they have proposed to place him in a ship of war, to keep him out of trouble; and afterwards to get him some situation in the colonies. This, howevor, his mother disapproved of, stating she did not ike the idea of her "son being borne away from her." The boy himself, it appears, exhibited no unwillingness to leave the country, but he did not appear to have any wish to commence any active has been commenced near Nashua and that surely employment. Between one and two o'clock on it to commence this week, for its final location between Amoskeag and this place.—N. H. Beying by two inspectors of the police, and shortly afterwards underwent a long examination. No other witness was called beside the police-sergeant who took him into custody, and the result was, that The Boy Jones. We understand that a most

rigid investigation as to the manner in which the boy Jones has three times effected an entrance into Buckingham Palace is about to take place. In ad-Buckingham Palace is about to take place. In addition to a sentence of imprisonment for three months, the punishment of bard labor is added. The boy persists in his first assertion, that his only they were burnt to death. On going to the motive was to hear the conversation at Court, and pit, it was found that the cabin in which they to write an account of it.—Standard.

Present to the Queen.—A fortnight since, a poor person, residing in Mount-street, Bangor, forwarded a very handsome carved wooden spoon to Buckingham palace, with a request that it would be accepted for the use of the infant Princess Royal. On Friday last, he received a communication from Sir. H. Wheatley, stating that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to receive the spoon, and that he had been commanded to present to the sender the sum of 51. The gracious acceptance of this humble offering, when so many richer gitts have been declined, shows that our gracious Sovereign has not forgotten her sojourn in Wales, Carnarvon Herald.

Death of Mr. Chitty -This distinguished lawwriter, whose works on Pleading, Bills of Exchange and Practice, have been so extractly used in our country, died on the 17th Feb. 1841, in Southamp-ton street, Fr zroy Square, London, in the 66th year of his age.

On gross amount of suspended debt, 5.040
On gross amount of stocks in Europe and
United States,
On real estate and banking houses.
473

On bonds and mortgages,
On Foreign Bills of Exchange, on debts due by State Banks, On notes of State Banks,

The "active debt" is set at \$12,107,110, and the estimate of loss is a trifle short of 10 per cent. The church called a meeting, made some estimate of loss is a trifle short of 10 per cent. The church called a meeting, made some estimated loss is rather over 51 per cent. Let those merchants who have "suspended debts" in the South West, judge whether this is a sufficient allowance, The amount due from State Banks is \$8,714,800 and the loss is over 38 1-2 per cent—mostly or all Southern. Of the seven millions allowed for loss as a pastor.—N. H. Bapt. Reg. on stocks, we have no means now of ascertaining how large a portion is Southern, but probably at least two thirds. So much for the attempt to suson the interests of slavery by reversing the laws

Cure of Squinting. An eminent physician in this city, writing to a friend, thus speaks of the operations performed by Dr. E. G. Davenport for the removal of this great deformity. During the past week (says Dr. —) I have seen Dr. Davenport perform the operation for the cure of equints of the property of the British and Foreign Boltows:

The closing part of the letter is as follows:

This, remember, is the Bible Society. They contains a letter for a fine themselves to the unadulterated word of God.

did it occupy more than two minutes. It consists in dividing one of the strait muscles or chords, as they are commonly termed, of the eye, and however than eighty languages. A splendid least more than eighty languages. A splendid least more than eighty languages.

dation. It was a young man, in the problem of the whole religious case time, succinct and clear as light. Their many fallen on the sidewalk in utter helplessness, and there he lay wallowing in the dirt, and mumbing his incoherent nonsense, in drunken insensibility at his degrading condition. The passers by munity of Great Britain. It only makes them till more scrupulous, assiduous, and faithful. to go home, were finally compelled to place him on a handcart and drag him to his place of residence in that pitiable plight! Young man do you imagine that the hearts of your friends were gladdened by your very several of your friends were gladdened by your several programme. d by your return in such a miserable state, or that they were any better fitted for entering upon the duties of the Sabbath? Beware! Beware of the fatal cup! Could you have seen yourself as you were, tyou would hereafter avoid the tempter as men do the plague, and never again commend the poisoned chalice to your lips.—Salem Reg.

CONNECTICUT.—Mr. Baldwin, who so ably de-ended the Africans, is elected to the Assembly, from New Haven, by an immense majority.

any punishment. In this way we have encouraged the unseraplous citizens of the United States to bully, meance and insult us with impunity. Now is the time to settle not only our north-east boundary question, but to bestow such chastisement upon her lawless citizens as shall be beneficial to them in a moral point of view, for the next fifty years.

Sad Casualty. A little girl, the niece of Man the unserved of the playing in the vicinity of her school, gut upon the lower renner of a horse sled, which had been turned up against a ber, which, sad to relate, struck upon the back of them in a moral point of view, for the next fifty years.

Connecticut School Fund. This fund is now

Oldest Man in New England. Deacon John Whitman was born in Bridgewater, March 2 1735, and entered upon his one hundred and stream year last Friday. He now lives with his sta Alfred. His bodily health is good, and he is also walk out without a cane. His mental faculties have failed him, and he has lost his exceignt. He He has been a temperate man all his life ing tasted ardent spirits for the last fifty

Yankee Enterprise. An immense amount of clothes pins, pails, hoe and mop handles are many factured at Rindge and Fitzwilliam, N. H. which are taken to New Orleans, and thence two or three thousand miles up the Mississippi and Mississippi

Concord Railroad. We learn that the grading

Horrible.-The Hartford Review states that wards underweit a long examination with the police-sergeant who took him into custody, and the result was, that the boy was committed to the House of Correction, Tothill-street, as a rogue and vagabond, for three months.

Horrible.— The flatting Review state that two sons of Mr. George Geer, were burnt to death, in North Stonington on Friday night.

March 5th, under the following circumstances. They were sent out, at about ten o'clock at night. to watch a coalpit, and were expected to remain all night, but not returning in the morning a the usual time, a small brother was despatched to the coal pit for them. In a short time he was slept had burnt down, and nothing was left to tell of their fate except a few bones,

Sugar Plums .- It is stated in the Natcher Courier that a very interesting little girl, he daughter of Mrs. E. Swearington, died a few days since at Grand Gulf, trom eating sugar plums prepared by a confectioner there. Dr. Wharton, who analyzed the candy, found white lead to have been used in manufacturing it.

NEW YORK.
The Governor has issued his proclamation ord ing an election for a member of the twenty-scream Congress, for the 26th district, to take place on the 11th of May, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Granger.

From the N. H. Baptist Register. MR. EDITOR. - Will you do me the favor to hand this short article to the printer for insertion in your valuable paper, and oblige your friend.

A SUBSCRIBER To the Subscribers of the Register.

United States Bank.

The following is the estimate of the Committee as to the probable losses of the Bank on its assets—nearly the whole, of course, being Southern debt, as we showed by Southern testimony some weeks since.

To the Subscribers of the Register.

I noticed in the last Register, that some good friend, had sent \$3.00, towards belping our worthy Editor on his way to Baltimore, to attend the Committee as to the probable losses of the Bank on its assets—this, thought I, is a happy move. The Editor has labored for us long and well. Now, let those of us, who do not contribute to help our own minister to go, or were not intending to constitute through the treasury of our Consential. ince.

Ince another by Sourdern testimony some weeks ince.

In gross amounts of active assets, and gross amounts of active assets, and gross amount of suspended debt, and gross amount of stocks in Europe and United States, and gross amount of stocks in Europe and United States, and gross amount of stocks in Europe and Topics and gross amount of stocks in Europe and Topics and gross amount of stocks in Europe and Topics and gross amount of stocks in Europe and Topics and gross amount of stocks in Europe and Topics and gross amounts of stocks in Europe and Topics and Gross amounts of stocks in Europe and Topics and Gross amounts of stocks in Europe and Topics and Gross amounts of stocks in Europe and Topics and Gross amounts of active assets and Europe and Topics amounts of stocks in Europ

158 355 83 350,000 00 3,366,664 16
87,310 14
consequence of some strong opposition analical
a church meeting, to his uncompromising latter
\$17,751,849 72
of slavery, and rather a direct attack upon hisself.

We learn that Br. Brisbane is now well settlet,

The Boston Transcript contains a letter from

past week (says Dr. —) I have seen D. Davenport perform the operation for the cure of squinting on six individuals—five ladies and one gentleman. In each instance has the operation proved successful. Two of the individuals before the operation saw objects double and were very much embarrassed by this error of vision; but now they see themselves extremely happy at so great an inprovement both in their sight and in their personal appearance.

The operation is very simple and in neither case did it occupy more than two minutes. It consists in dividing one of the strait muscles or chords, as more than eight paragrages. in dividing one of the strait muscles or chords, as they are commonly termed, of the eye, and however much the eye was turned, it instantly became straight and acted and moved in concert with the other eye. The pain is trifling, and so favorable have been the results of these operations and so adroitly and admirably were they performed,—and moreover being without danger to the eye,—that feel perfect confidence in advising sil who suffer with this deformity to adopt without delay the only sure means of relief, viz; an operation.

A Shocking Sight.—We saw on Saturday evening a most humilating instance of human degradation. It was a young man, in the prime of life—when humanity ought to present its freshest, most vigorous, buoyant and delightful aspect—beastly drunk in our most public street. He had fallen on the sidewalk in utter helplessness, and there he have wallowing in the dier can be sidewalk in utter helplessness, and there he have wallowing in the dier can be sufficient in Great Ritain could do that basiness better than they do. Their reports, however esterness are infallibly correct to a farthing; and, at the same time, succinct and clear as light. Their reductions, or as individuals, does not interface.

The National Preacher for April has two serment:

1st, The Methods of the Adversary, by Rev. George
Shepard; 2nd, The cause of superficial and train
sient religious experience, by Rev. L. H. Atwaies.

The receipts of the Baptist Foreign Missist Board, during the month of February 8,4089,35.

A hundred thousand Bibles printed in Spanis have been circulated in Spain by English against since the 1st of September. For the first time the London Bibbe Societies have found free access into the bosom of the unity of the Spanish Catholic nd. Deacon John
(ewater, March 25,
undred and seventh
with his son Al, and he is able to
s mental faculties s mental faculties his eyesight. He ll his life; not have last fifty years.

Times. y shot Dauphin in ans, has been bound ppear at the crimin-

nmense amount of p handles are many-liam, N. H. which and thence two or Mississippi and Missil

n that the grading that a survey its final location be-Review states that

er, were burnt to ing circumstances. ten o'clock at night, expected to remain in the morning at er was despatched a short time he re-y intelligence that On going to the bin in which they nothing was left to

ted in the Natchez ing little girl, the from eating sugar ctioner there candy, found white nufacturing it.

proclamation order-f the twenty-seventh to take place on the cancy occasioned by

Register. the favor to hand for insertion in your r friend.

the Register. ter, that some good helping our worthy e, to attend the Con-happy move. The ig and well. Now, ontribute to help ou ot intending to con-, just remember our ortunity to enrich the what he may see and JUST IN TIME.

of the Baptist churchpastoral charge, in opposition manifested g, made some com-nt his resignation; in following Sabbath, a defence of abolition to open the meeting oint at issue between hould not serve them

is now well settled.

Bible Society. ntains a letter from a raphic description of sh and Foreign Bible of the letter is as fol-

e Society. They con-terated word of God. an half a million cop-illions in all. Their All over the earth All over the earth gents. The Secreta-Barings themselves, is from so many quarnot upon its infrom the beginning, ason alone. The Sivolumes of Bibles in . A splendid benefi-n spirit—in manage-tain—in operation, a

ost makes amends for gland has often led the consciousness of in-the hope of still better society as a specimen. Most of these social upon what Christians beral principles. All the strongest English by great energy, and rith steady judgment articulars. No Mercould do that business eports, however extena farthing; and, at the as light. Their zeal

r as light. Their zeal cals, does not interfere e as agents in a great e whole religious com-only makes them still and faithful.

April has two sermons: ersary, by Rev. George Rev. L. H. Atwater. tist Foreign Mission

s printed in Spanish, in by English agents
For the first time the
found free access into
the Spanish Catholic Christian Reflector. owned, as a slave, her own brother's daughter, as she stated in our own family. "Charity rejoiceth in the Truth." Daniel Sharp would by no means dictate to the WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1841.

A. B. A. S. Convention.

Worcester, Mass., April 14, 1841.

Papers friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause

NATHANIEL COLVER, Chairman.

Daniel Sharp's Letter.

Press, and it is high time that the North have the

standing in the Churches. Br. Sharp, we remem-

tion the propriety of discussing the subject of sla-

very there, and of acting upon it? Not one, we

Why the members of the Association remained,

almost to a man, it does not belong to us to say .-

We are very certain that Br. Sharp's number of

" not more than ten delegates belonging to the Bos-

ton Association, including ministers and private

brethren, who took part in that meeting," is not

strictly accurate, since we count with much confi-

dence thirteen ministers ; and we think the propor-

tion of " private brethren" greater. It may not be

improper to add that both the Clerk and Treasures

of the Association, the latter presiding, took decid-

members of that meeting are able to determine.

the most lovely aspect. We mean vanity and a

calumnious spirit; -vanity in assuming that D.

Sharp and those who sympathize with him, possess

wise and unchristian."

" measure ?"

proved.

uncompromising Abolitionist.

are respectfully requested to insert this notice.

Meeting of the Ex-Committee.

C. P. GROSVENOR, Secretary.

er they will "venture" to do it.

South, but he can dictate to his brethren at the North, and, in all respects, so chime in with the slaveholders that their champion, T. Meredith, edi-The 1st anniversary of the American Baptist tor of the "Biblical Recorder," who has been dis-Anti-Slavery Convention, will be held in the Mc satisfied with every thing the North have done be-Dougal St. meeting house, New York city, on fore, is completely satisfied with this letter. In TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, commenting on the letter, which he publishes at full length, just as we do, he holds the following It is expected that the delegates and voluntary ommendatory language.

"It affords us pleasure to say that, In Every Thing
MATERIAL, it has our most unqualified concurrence.

. . . Had just the same sentiments been expressed
by our Northern Boards, either officially or othermembers will be numerous. The circumstances under which this first anniversary will be held, are of the most interesting character, as our readers by our Northern Boards, either officially or other will come prepared to consult in the fear of God, and to act with such promptitude and decision as the present encouraging aspect of our cause demands.

By order of the Ex. Committee,

Cyrus Pirt Grosvenor, Sec. well understand; and, we trust, the members will ded rupture between the Northern and the Southern Baptists would be averted."

Such "unqualified" approbatian from slaveholders must flatter the vanity of the writer! We, lowever, cannot envy him the high honor, when we consider the verdict which thousands of as res-The Executive Committee of the American Bappectable and intelligent Baptists as bimself will tist Anti-Slavery Convention will hold a special meeting, in the Vestry of the MacDougal St. Bapnow render against the letter, or anticipate that which a coming age will render,-but, above all, tist Meeting house, New York, on Tuesday, May when we regard the judgment of Him, who, with-4th, at 9 o'clock, morning, on very important busiout respect of persons, judgeth every man accord ing as his works shall be.

But, one or two words on the comments of "that Editor." In the first place, the reason why the This letter, originally published on the Georgia 'Northern Boards" have not acted as he thinks "Christian Index," and which we lay before our would have satisfied the South, is the same, probareaders to-day, is going the rounds of the Southern ly, which may prevent the Watchman, the N. Y. Baptist Register and Bapt. Advocate, from copying opportunity to read, that they may judge of its Br. Sharp's letter, at present, viz. there are too many temper," its "unmeasured censures" and its "de- Abolitionists about them to admit of such a thing nunciations." Why do not the Northern Baptist without a great loss of patronage. The same reapapers of the "Moderate" class give so important son may prevent those Boards from doing such a a document to their readers? We shall see wheth- thing, either before the Baltimore Convention, o after it, whatever assurances certain individuals may Several things in it are worthy of particular con- give that such action shall be taken.

sideration, and, we doubt not, will be duly appre-We assure the South that no such condemnation ciated by the Baptist Churches at the North, if they of the Abolitionists will take place in any one of shall be allowed to see it; but it will, probably, be the Northern Boards; for we have been assured by kept back by the pro-slavery party press, until, at some leading men on those Boards, who are no least, it will be too late to act upon it before the Con- known as abolitionists, that before they will do vention at Baltimore. Will, however, the numer- that, they shall be driven into our ranks. We say, too, to the Boards themselves that they will not de ous members of the Boston Association who attended the Anti-Slavery Meeting at Watertown and that thing. If any members think otherwise, let acted in that meeting, suffer it to remain uncorrect them make the experiment,

One thing we omitted in taking notice of Br. ted till after the meeting at Baltimore? If a majority of the ministers and other delegates collec-Sharp's letter, which is too "material" to be negtively did not approve of the resolutions which were lected. We refer to his statement that no member adopted, we were deceived in the observation we of the Foreign Mission Board took any part in the made at the time. Among others we appeal to meeting referred to. We are as positive that one Brethren Stow, Neale, Colver, Turnbull, Black member, at least, did, viz. Baron Stow. If he did and Driver of Boston, Tingley of West Cambridge, not, he did not act up to the principles he avowed Tracy of Townsend, Parker of Cambridge, Sanderto us on that day, and of his possession of which we son of Groton, Clark of Canton, Peabody of Ran- have in our possession the best of proof, under dolph, and Medbury of Watertown, if they did not his own name, written with his own pen.

approve and vote for those resolutions?-not to Our prayer is that truth may be known, both a mention a large number of Lay brethren, of high the North and at the South; and that whatever is "unwise and unchristian" in the Churches may be ber, went out and, possibly, one more; and, of those put away. God grant this for his Son's sake, and slavery who remained, was there one who called in ques-

will cease to curse the slaves, the masters, the churches and the country.

If the For. Miss., the Am. and For. Bible Society Board, or the Board of the Home Mission Society shall carry out D. Sharp's plan of pacification, w shall know it and so will the Churches.

The South have proclaimed, with the wonter condescension of slaveholders, their willingness to receive and forgive the delinquent Boards, if they will only do their duty at "the eleventh hour !!! The remaining one hour is previous It may pos sibly close on Monday, April 27, 1841. Application for pardon is to be made at the meeting of Southern delegates at Baltimore, or at an earlier

ed ground, and they are always known as " Aboli-N. B. The reader may observe by the introductionists." How these facts tally with the statetion of Br. Sharp's letter that some correspondence " a large number of brethren who had has been carried on, for months past, between that composed the Association retained their seats-not writer and the South; and, as Heman Lincoln has as actors, but as spectators," and 'ten' only acted, the just been to the South on a special embassy, the probability is that the South will waice their threats Without multiplying words on this letter, we of carrying the question of expelling Abolitionists speak calmly and solemnly, when we say that we from all participation in the management of our reregard it as characterized by two qualities, not of ligious Societies, for the present. We shall see.

Death of the President.

We had time, last week, to insert only the efficia about all the intelligence and respectability of the announcement of the sudden and affecting death of Northern and Middle States, and by a spirit of ca- President Harrison. It is, however, an event of too lumpy in accusing Baptist Abolitionists of indulg- serious and important a character to be passed over ing a "temper" and employing "measures, both un- with indifference, and though we cannot now go into an extended notice of the many circumstances The writer can see Baptists at the South guilty which are associated with it, we feel the duty of makof slave-holding, and address them without rebuke, ing two or three reflections.

nay with the most affectionate, fraternal kindness. Of the personal character of Mr. Harrison, or of and respect; but, because Northern brethren pre- his political sentiments, we have nothing to say. He sume to address the Gospel to slaveholders, and to sleeps with his fathers, and has rendered his account urge their immediate abandonment of the sin of to his final Judge. But thousands live, on whose slaveholding, his pen writes against them in words minds this event ought and is adapted to exert a deep and solemn influence. These belong to both of the Is this a christian "temper?"—is this a christian great political parties.

In suffering his friends to effect his election and The churches are told that it is "unscriptural" in so soon taking him away from the high station for them to act on the subject. Some of our church- to which they had elevated him, God has rebuked es have already taken action on the subject, and, both parties with perhaps equal severity. By his etherefore, stand arraigned and condemned by Dan- lection, the opposing party were thrown out of the iel Sharp. Whether this "Bull from the Vatican" power they had sometime held, and which they will either induce such churches to recede from the struggled to the utmost to retain. Short as was the stand they have taken, or terrify those who are a- period of his rule, it was long enough to accomplish bout to co-operate with them in this, one of the ho- a revolution among the most important office-holders hest and most christian of causes, remains to be under the Executive appointment. Thus his oppo

nents were disappointed and overthrown. For ourselves, we esteem it the highest honor, By his speedy removal and the constitutional suc-"for Christ's sake," to bear our testimony before the cession of John Tyler to the Presidency, the expec world, against the whole infernal system of Ameritations of his partizans are placed in a most precarican slavery, and to bear the reproach of being an ous predicament. Mr. Tyler is known to differ on neompromising Abolitionist.

But the writer denounces with no very sparing Mr. Harrison. Instead of being partial to a Nahand,-not Slaveholders, indeed-no, not he,-that tional Bank, he is hostile to it;-instead of favoring would be "unwise and unchristian," but his Bap- a Tariff, he is opposed to it; -- instead of contending tist Brethren at the North, who presume to Address for the Federal supremacy, he favors State indepen Baptist Slaveholders. This be thinks both wise dency, on the plan of "nullification;" and, instead and christian. He denounces both their "temper of being a Northern man with only sufficiently and their measures," as " unwise and unchristian." Southern principles to keep the South quiet, he is a Floor such "unwise and unchristian" men he Slave-holder bigoted to the "patriarchal instituought, then, to withold communion, and yet tion." These sentiments place him at odds with he will not do such an act towards men who the Cabinet formed by Mr. Harrison.

buy, hold and sell members of the very churches to It is of course, impossible to foresee what course which they belong; but feels it to be his duty to de- he will adopt; but, if he shall act agreeably with nounce those who censure such practices. A mem- his sentiments, having it in his power to revolution-

ber of the Baptist Church in Georgetown, S. C. ize the cabinet, and direct the Presidential patronage to a new class of men, the annihilation of both parties is certainly possible.

than as an object of favor.

It is undeniably obvious that, during the entire electioneering strife, in comparison with which no former one was ever half so fervid, the great principles of moral right and wrong were never once considered by the party leaders or even except to considered by the party leaders, or even, except to be overlooked, by the constituents of either party, she pay back without delay, if she has the ability, including, we fear, a vast number of professed to the state of Massachusetts the few millions of Christians.

The measures, too, employed by both parties, ed in this resolution. were of the most objectionable character, Either party, intent on victory, seemed to vie with the "The Factory Operatives' Magazine; containing of personal character, and the most fulsome adula- ten by Operatives in the Lowell Manufactories. No. tion. The end was made to sanctify the means, 1: April, 1841. however wanting in propriety or even in common Lowell; published by Amos Upton, 18 Centra decency. "Log cabins and hard cider !!" How St. do these things look now? How do they seem, It is cheering to witness the Literary attain when viewed by the side of that tomb which con- ments of that class of our fellow citizens who were tains the ashes of the idol of the party which em- till recently, looked upon by "the learned" as made ployed them? We raise these questions, because to plod through certain rounds of manual labor this nation ought to consider them, at the present without possessing any "right to ape their superi awfully solemn crisis ;-now that the fury and mad- ors." We mean "the Operatives" of New Engness of party zeal is, for a time, made to pause; - land, whether Manufacturers, Mechanics, or Farm now that the Great Ruler of nations has just mani- ers. BURRITT is one of them, -he is only one fested, in the most striking manner, his right to though worthy of honor as having, without aban interfere with the Politics of this nation,-to put doning his "anvil," made attainments which pu down one ruler and to set up another. If men will to shame many " sons of science" enjoying the bes not pause now, they never will.

compaign than to call on our readers to act in the Success to it !-WM. CAMPBELL, Agent, at Worces matter of election as Christians ought ever to act, ter. on each and every matter of private and public Mother's Assistant and Young Lady's Friend, for there such regard of the authority of the one Supreme, as a Christian people might be expected always to evince in affairs of such magnitude. It was, among the chief agents, a scramble for office

We have long believed that the elective franchise is a sacred trust,-that its powers are to be exerted Mr. Fuller's Letter from the south; in which he for elevating men to places of public trust and powfor elevating men to places of public trust and power, in full view of the sublime requirement, that he that ruleth over men—must be just, ruling in the Fear of God, forgetting not that he, also, hath

That, so far as the relation of master and the relation of the reply, by the Committee of the A. B. a master in heaven.

In view of the revolution which has been effectthe law.
2. That it confounds distinctions infinitely ed, and of the complete pro-tration of the schemes of both parties, we feel no exultation ;-we tremble and stand in awe for we "remember that God is just." We behold his hand laid on the nation, and we hear his voice uttering the words our nation ought never to have forgotten-" Be still, and know that I am God. I will be exalted among the nations,-I will be exalted in the earth."

Such is a brief index of the serious reflection which have been crowded upon us by the sovereign Providence which has clothed the land in sackcloth. And we submit to the reader, if it is not time to enter into the closet and meditate on these things -if it is not time to abandon the hope of saving the nation by repudiating the divine authority.

Joseph Sturge Arrived.

We are happy in announcing to our readers that Joseph Sturge, the distinguished philanthropist and friend of the Rights of Man, without respect of to the full enjoyment of their rights, million York. He came in the British Queen. His resi- beckoning us to their relief .- Ed. Reft. dence is Birmingham, Eng. but his home is the world. We most cordially welcome him to our shares and we doubt not the same sentiment will be practically expressed by thousands of our Bap- duly received. tist Brethren.

of this able address, which held the large auditory in profound attention for two hours.

the attempt was no failure.

Tee-totalism, was the all-saving scheme recommended; and this every hearer saw was the only association, an Anti-Slavery meeting was held, in scheme which either theory or fact recommended. Facts illustrative of the inefficacy of other once tried whose accurate observation I can rely, that there and now abandoned schemes, and of the omnipo- were not more than ten delegates believed tence of tee-totalism, were copiously recounted, and produced the desired effect.

this noble cause, in every village and town through- ciatio

" Too High to be reached" !!

We sometimes hear it said that the post occupied by some men and even ministers, is too elevated to admit of their sins being rebuked. How safe
we might all te in our sins, if we could only get
up there. A good motive to scramble for the uppermost seats! Think you, the Lord from heaven
regards any as too elevated to be reached by him-

pies so high a station that he may drank wine with his gradualing class, and no man may rebuke him for so doing!!

We have been told that the Reflector did wrong in stating such a fact as is here alluded to. The fact is not disputed, but the man stands too high, &c. We can tell the supporters of such a "wine hibber," that his wine will bring him down, if the arrows from our quiver do not, unless he totally abandon the practice. Let neither that man nor him dranks which influenced the brethren at he south. I can will not give you suppositions tor fact.

My views on this subject of slavery are known to many brethren at the South. I consider it a great evil, and deplore its existence; and have in time; past, as I would now entreat the brethren at the South to use their combined wisdom and benevolence, in hastening the period of its removal. I am sure their own happiness, their honor, and their his defenders be "high-minded, but fear."

need of supporters and defenders.

Mississippi in great Wrath!

It appears that considerable sympathy 'is being awakened in Mississippi with her slaveholding sis The Whig party never have seemed to count on ters Georgia and Virginia, on account of the pro-Mr. Tyler's sentiments as at all important, pro or tection given their citizens by the governments of con, and they put him in nomination, rather to fill Maine and New York, against the demands of a vacuity which might be filled by any body, with- slaveholding justice. The Government of Missis out essentially affecting the interests of the party, sippi has enacted, among other resolutions of har

We respectfully recommend to Mississippi tha dollars which her citizens have swindled from the These facts we have witnessed with pain and citizens of this state, as the money will be very much wanted to carry on the bloody war threaten-

her in the production of the greatest villification articles upon Literary and Religious subjects, writ-

advantages. The execution of this number is high At pause now, they never will.

We have taken no other part in the late political ly creditable to all concerned in its publication.

morals, in the fear of God. We have indulged no March. We will only say in relation to it, that it party predilections or prejudices; for we saw too fully sustains its previous reputation as being a clearly to admit of doubt, that on neither side was work calculated to do good wherever it shall be read.

The Fraternal Spirit.

THE BAPTISTS .- The Baptist abolitionists ar -"the spoils of office," as each party truly enough pressing on vigorously in their noble work.

They have issued another most excellent Address to Southern Baptists, in answer to Rev offers to decide the whole question on the Bi-

slave extends, it abrogates the second table o

wide, which God has established; and, 3. That it involves the crime of man-stealing

We are informed, by an individual at the South, that it is reported there, that the Bap tists at the North do not publish their commun cations, and dare not meet the question in fair argu ment. We think, however, they are in a fair wa to be set right in that matter.—Ad of Freedom God speed our Baptist brethren. They are evidently leaving us in the rear.—Ed. Zion' Watchman.

We heartily reciprocate with our Congrega tional and Methodist brethren the kind sentiments expressed above, and only hope to see them side by side with us in the glorious enterprise of purifying the church of the blessed God from the foul stain of slavery, and of elevating to color or the shape of the hair, has arrived in New who lift to us all the silent but eloquent hand,

BOSTON, Jan. 21, 1841. Dear Sir-Your letter dated Dec. 30, 1840, was duly received. You say, "Reports have come to us respecting the action of the Boston Association JOSEPH STURGE is by profession a Friend; let on the subject of Slavery, which have caused deep him be received as a friend and brother. We indulge the hope that he will be present at the Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention in New York.

Temperance Lecture.

A lecture was delivered in the Baptist Meeting-house in this town by Eld. Nathaniel Colver, of Boston, on the evening of last Lord's Day, which our citizens will not soon forget, and whose principles we trust, they will immediately reduce to practice. It is impossible to give here even an outline. tice. It is impossible to give here even an outline known in regard to that meeting," I will state them truly and impartially, as I understand the

First. Whatever may have been said to the The purpose of the speaker was to establish the contrary, no action was taken in the Boston Associclaim of the Temperance cause to the character of a deeply religious cause, and every hearer felt that the attempt was no failure.

To Resolution in regard to that topic was offered by any one during the attempt was no failure.

form discussed.
2. Immediately after the adjournment of the Boston association, including ministers and private brethren, who took part in that meeting. Two ac-Such lectures ought to be brought to bear on not within the bounds of the Boston Baptist Asso-

3. As the Antislavery meeting was held immediately on the adjournment of the Association—before dinner and before a sermon in the afternoon

permost seats! Think you, the Lord from heaven regards any as too elevated to be reached by himself, or by his servants? This notion, if generally adopted, would soon make Nabobs and Vassals of his disciples, and leave the "Master" unadored and disregarded.

Some think that a President of a College occupies so high a station that he may drink wine with laudable, and which would commend themselves to all calm and considerate men, either at the

bandon the practice. Let neither that man nor its defenders be "high-minded, but fear."

It seems, he is not too elevated to be beyond the ced by the accomplishment of so desirable an object. I am aware of the vast interests and conse-

6. I have said this much in justice to myself; and in expressing my own, I have probably expressed the views of the most intelligent, judicious, and influential Baptists in the Middle and Northern States. I NOW SAY THAT I HAVE NO SYMPATHY WITH THE SPIRIT AND MEASURES OF THOSE WHO CLAIM FOR THEM. SELVES EXCLUSIVELY THE NAME OF ABOLITIONISTS. I ENTIRELY DISAPPROVE OF THEIR TEMPER, THEIR UNMEASURED CENSURES, AND THEIR DENUNCIATIONS. THESE I CONSIDER BOTH UNWISE AND UNCHRISTIAN. They can have no other effect, in my opinion, but to exasperate the feelings of the South, and to perpetuate the evil, the termination of which they profess so ardenly to desire.

All is well—all is well. There's not a cloud that doth arise, To bide my Savior from my eyes, My soul has reached the upper skies, All is well—all is well.

A SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.

Satin Stripe Mouselin de Laines, &c.

PR. of Satin Stripe Mouselin de Laines a new and beautiful article.

35 'M Satin Stripe Chelling.

Satin Stripe Chelling. 6. I have said this much in justice to myself;

In regard to church action in the case, I consider it both inexpedient and unscriptural: inexpedient, because when I have cut off whole churches from because when I have cut off whole churches from my fellowship, I cannot expect they will listen to any thing I may say, however reasonable it might be; and unscriptural, because contrary to Apostolic practice. There were, undoubtedly, both slaveholders and slaves in the primitive churches. I therefore, for one, do not feel myself at heerly to make conditions of communion, which neither Christ nor his apostles made. I do not consider myself wiseror better than they were. Nor have I yet made such progress in knowledge as to believe that a good end sanctifies unjustifiable means. I believe that a majority of the wisest and best men at the North hold to these sentiments. But if I stood alone, here I shall remain immovable, unless I gain some new light, which at my period of life, I do not expect. I am yours truly, DANIEL SHARP.

Religious Notices.

The next Quarterly Meeting of Baptist Minis-ters in the Southwesterly Section of York Coun-ty will be held with the Baptist Church in Lebanon, on Tuesday, April 20th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that there should be a punc-tual attendance, and that the brethren should

come prepared to perform the parts assigned them.

O. Barron, Scribe. Lebanon, Maine, March 27, 1841.

To the Beneficiaries of the Maine Branck of the Northern Baptist Education Society. The Maine Branch of the N. B E. S , is no ready to receive applications from those who may need the aid of its funds. The next meeting of the board will be held at West Gardiner the second week in May, in connection with the Board of the Maine Baptist Convention.— Applications should be forwarded at least one

In Worcester, April 17, Mr. Walter Johnson, 51; 11, Mrs. Lucinda Clark, relict of Mr. Joseph Clark, In Millbury, April 1, Mrs. Almira Griggs, wife of Mr. Joseph Griggs, aged 45 years.

In Jefferson, Hon. Samuel Plaisted, 75. He was born in Berwick, Me. 1786, and was baptized in Jefferson more than fifty years ago, by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, in the beginning of his ministry.

In Portland, Mr. Wm. Woodman, aged 76.
In Survey, Me., 19 hr ult, very suddenly, Mrs.
Worcester, April 7, 1841.

Worcester, April 7, 1841.

Worcester, April 7, 1841.

In Waltham, 1st. in-t. Dr. Uriah Hager, 64.
In Waltham, 1st. in-t. Dr. Uriah Hager, 64.
In Cleveland, Ohio, 28th ult. Mrs. Sarah, wid of the late Gen. Hezekish Howe, of New Haven, Drowned, on Saturday last, near Long Island, just below Portland, Samuel Hill, 22 years, and Wm. Griffin, 14, both of Long Island. They went off to try a new boat, and lost their lives. Obituary.

Died, in Sterling, Mass. March 30, Mrs. Clara-

Died, in Sterling, Mass. March 30, Mrs. Claramon, wife of Mr. William Reed, Jr., and daughter of Mr. Rice Stuart, aged 23. By this dispensation of divine providence, not only the hearts of the immediate relatives of the deceased, have been rent with anguish,—but a large circle who enjoyed her society in life, feet what the hand of God has touched them.

The Friday evesting, previous to her death, her cheek bloomed with its wonted vigoz—her eyes sparkled with joy! But ere another such had shed its radiant beams upour the earth, disease, which proved to be the eanker-rash, had fixed its fatal grasp! The fourth day of a distressing illness, sheyielded her gentle spirit, into the arass of Jesus. The form that moved so lovely; the eye that beamed with such tenderness and hope; the lips that breathed the accessed from the grave. The deceased possessed a reflecting mind; she had long confers for sule a full assertiment of Drugs, Fandereased possessed a reflecting mind; she had long consider for sule a full assertiment of Drugs, Fanderease will be catalled up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity, that he has fitted up the store situated vicinity. breathed the access of truth and kindness; nave all gone to the silent recesses of the grave. The deceased possessed a reflecting mind; she had long felt the importunce of being prepared for death. But not until the commencement of a revival of religion, enjoyed is this place, did she give her heart to God. It was one night in Aug. last, when all nature seemed wrapped in silent repose; that she resolved to give up all for Christ. Never-by the writer, will that consecrated, agonizing prayer

which she offered be forgotten?

From that consecrated hour, she has been ripening for H-aven? She hesitated not to tell what the Lord had done for ner soul, but went out and affectionately intreated others to embrace the Savior. No more will sinners hear her warning

She appeared to submit with cheerfulness to et ery duty. She was the friend of the poor, and of the oppressed, and a zealous advocate of moral pur-ity. She took ndeep interest in the Subbath School, and was beloved, especially by her teacher, and the class of young ladies, of which she was a mem-ber. The next time they were seated in the Sub-bath school, their flowing tears, told the anguish of their hearts.

quences which are involved—and of the perplexing and almost insurmountable difficulties which stand in the way:—hence, I do not feel myself Could we "remove the parting vail, and see the glories of eternity?" should we not long to soar competent to dictate to a few Christians, when, and hore, and under what circumstances, they should change the relative position of those who are now in bondage. They, with their fellow-citizens, must settle these questions; on them, not on us at the north, rests the responsibility. Still, I should have great confidence in the calm counsels—the prayerful definitions, the enlightened policy and philanthropic aims of christians and statesmen of the South, were they to set themselves to this subject in earnest.

Meep not, my friends, my friends, meep not for me, All is well—all is w

All is well-all is well.

The of Setin Stripe Meuselin of Laines a new and beautiful article.

30 Pr of Satin de Laines—Splendid Goods.

35 " Satin Stripe Challies.

25 " Figured Ecliennes.

30 " more of Splendid Figured Silks.

Together with a great variety of ness and desirable Goods this week receiving and for sale unusually charped by.

ORRIN RAWSON.

ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, April 14, 1841. Custom Boots and Shoes,

Of all descriptions, made by
JEREMIAH BOND,
Corner of Main and Front Streets,
WORCESTER. Gentlemen's, Lady's and Chil-

dren's Wrought Slippers, Made in the best style, by Jeremiah Bond.

April 7, 1841. Boots and Shoes,

REPAIRED at short notice, of the best storb, and by the most faithful workmen, at JEREMIAH BOND'S SHOES ORE. April 7, 1841. April 7, 1841. Shop Work,

A S good as can be found, and AT As Low, (but universe) prices; for sale, by JEREMIAH BOND. April 7, 1941.

Lasts! Lasts!! Lasts!!! STEPHENS' PATENT BLOCK LASTS AND BOOT TREES, for sale by JERI MIAIF BOND. April 7, 1841.

Cheap Goods. FINE Linen Cambric Hakfe for 17 ets. Ps.
4-4 Bobinet Laces 17 ets. yd.
4-4 Fancy do 17 ets. yd.
White Cambries 124 ets. yd.
Real Irish Linen 25 ets. yd.

In Portland, Mr. Wm. Woodman, aged 76.
In Surrey, Me., 19.1 roll. very suddenly, Mrs.
Mary Means, aged 86 years. She was the mother of eighteen children, eighty four grand children. She died in good hope of a blessed immortality.
In Penobscot, Me., March 6, Dea. David Doubar.
He was born in Scituate, Mass. Now, 1756, making his age, when he died, rising 84.

Woscester, April 7, 1841.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

Monselin de Laines and Printed Lawns!!

75 PS. Rich Figured Silks, from 50 to 1,00 per yd.
125 Ps. Monselin de Laines, from 1,50 to 5,00 a dress.
150 "Printed Lawns, from 12 1-2 to 31 cts per yd.
This week receiving and for sale, by

This week receiving and for sale, by Mar. 31, 1841. 1614 ORRIN RAWSON. New York Auction Goods! went off
RICH SILKS, in entirely new styles!

Clara.

Clara.

REDERICK L. CALL would give notice to the inhubitants of Worcester and vicinity, that he has fitted up the store shaned No. 2, Battanan Row. (Mais Birect,) where he offers for sale a full assortment of Drugs, Fanconable terms. March 4, 1841. 12:1

Brown Sheetings & Shirting .

Brown Sheetings & Shirting.

SALES Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings, from 6 to
cts. per yd.

S Cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, from 6 to
15 cts. per yd.

S Bales Bed Tickings, from 10 to 17 ets per yd.
Together with Blue Drille, Decions. Brown Lineas,
Stormants, Crash, Dispers, and a complete assortment of
all other kinds of Dry Goods, this week receiving and
for side equally cheep, by
Wercester, April 7, 1841.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satincts! FROM AUCTION!!

WE are every weak receiving from Auction, various colors and qualities of worlens (occasionally some erry fine ones) which we are enabled to self for CASM, at about half the usual price?

Parchasers are invited to sull and examine some beautiful fine Blacks, Blues and Greens just received.

HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

ber. The next time tury bath school, their flowing tears, told the angular their hearts.

The seat of the loved Claramon was vacant.

She was married Sept. 20, 1840, and fondly anticipated going in a few weeks, with her beloved husband, to the baptismal waters,—there renewedly and unitedly to consecrate themselves to God. But, we trust she has gone to unite with the church triumphant to join the songs of Angels, a cond the throne of God.

During her sickness, she was anxious to consumption of the songs of t

who conduct the dreadful slave trade. Many a two-ble chief has been doomed by them. That Cinquez is a distinguished man in his own country is seen in this absolute away over his companions. That his bold attempt to regain liberty and home, does not make him a pirate, we feel by fancying ourselves in his circumstances.

But it see torious print to the fact of the second serious print to the serious print t North Bradford, Sept. 6, 1839.

Cinquez. Son of a scorned, down-trodden race,

Whose mighty agonies and groans Are pleasant music to the base, Thy cause our nature owns. They call thee pirate !- rank thy deed With all that men should curse and hate, And souls, to whom but gold may plead, Scowl if we call it great.

By such, thy garb and skin are deemed Our nature's Nazareth ;-can they there Find aims, of which they never dreamed, E'en with the skin they wear? MEN feel thee from thy country torn, The writhing prey of murderous thieves; The soul, to sacred freedom sworn, Their sympathy receives.

Thou hast a cherished native home, Where hearts must pine that love thee well-Nor dost thou need the blood of Rome, To feel its sacred spell. The mother of thy babes must weep Till eye is dim and heart is broken, And, in thy soul, how oft and deep Those pleading babes have spoken.

Thou hast a people, noble chief, Who owned, adored thy magic sway, Whose simple songs are hushed in grief Since thou wert torn away. Perchance, the Spaniard found thee dreamin Of future ages, when thy name Should float in song, all brightly beaming With deeds of well won fame.

Spaniard ! the fiend thy mother's breast Bred thee to hate as all that's evil, As habes in whiter arms carressed. Are taught to dread the devil: Shouldst thou, thus wronged and nursed, hav

brocked In slavery's blood and chains to roll thee And fawn on him? Then had'st thou looked Mean as the thief who stele thee !

Had triumph, equal to thy will, Which burned with nature's holiest flame Restored thee to thy native hill, There had a hero's name Awoke in glery on thy brow :-

swell To honor thee ;-not there had'st thou Pined in a prison cell.

Hearts too indignant to forget, Are listening while thy tale is tald; Wronged man, hope brightens for thee yet ! To infamy unsold. This soil would spurn us, should we dare To crush thee with a felon's doom;

Our fathers' ashes, kindling there, Would care us from the tomb.

Miscellany.

TRIAL OF THE WITNESSES OF THE RES-URRECTION OF JESUS. (CONTINUED.)

And here, the Gentleman on the other side thought proper to begin with an account of the people of the Jews: the people in whose country the fact is laid, and who were originally, in some respects principally, concerned in its consequences.

They were, he says, a weak, superstitious people, prophecies and predictions: that upon this ground they had, some time before the appearance of Christ Jesus, conceived great expectations of the coming of a victorious Prince, who should deliver them from the Roman yoke, and make them all Kings and Princes. He goes on to observe, how liable the pect a temporal deliverer, and warned them against people were, in this state of things, to be imposed all who should set up those pretensions: he declared serves further, that in fact many such ruin and destruction.

fact, were often so deluded.

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胸持

pect, and I believe your Lordship, and every one ed. It was, we are told, to a kingdom; and indeed present did expect, that the Gentleman would go on the temptation was little enough, considering that the ed himself to be the prince who was to work their the contrary part, and set up in opposition to all the Very well; why was he not King then? Why it meaning than his countrymen did; and by his expo-

victorious deliverer so much wanted and expected.

I know not how to bring the Gentleman's premises

I know not how to bring the Gentleman's premises and his conclusion to any agreement; they seem to be at a great variance at present. If it be the likethe popular opinions, prejudices, and prophecies was determined and inevitable. What does he do of the people; then surely an impostor cannot possi- then? Why, to make the best of a bad case, and to bly take a worse method than to set up in opposition save the benefit of his undertaking to those who to the prejudices and prophecies of the country.

method? Could any thing be expected from it, but hatred, contempt, and persecution? And did Christ, From the New Haven Record.

Mr. Editor,—The following was written immediately after reading the N. Y. Sun's account of Cinquez and his companions. That account may be incorrect in some of its details, though it falls be incorrect in some of its details, though it falls any intimations agreeable to the notions of the people and treasured up against those "bucaneers" who conduct the dreadful slave trade. Many a nowhood of the dreadful slave trade. in fact, meet with any other treatment from the a plain mark of great honesty, or great stupidity, or of both, is in the present case art, policy, and con-

But it seems, Jesus dared not set up to be the victorious prince expected, for victories are not to be counterfeited, I hope it was no crime in him that he did not assume this false character, and try to abuse the credulity of the people: if he had done so, it certainly would have been a crime, and therefore in this point at least he is innocent. I do not suppose the Gentleman imagines that the Jews were well founded in their expectation of a temporal Prince; and therefore when Christ opposed this conceit at the manifest hazard of his life; as he certainly had truth on his side, so the presumption is, that is was for the sake of truth that he exposed him-

No; he wanted, we are told, the common and nec-

essary foundation for a new revelation, the authority of an old one to build on. Very well; I will not in quire how common or how necessary this foundation is to a new revelation; for be that case as it will, it is evident that in the method Christ took, he had not, nor could have the supposed advantage of such founda-tion. For why is this foundation necessary? A friend of the Gentleman's shall tell you: "Because it must be difficult, if not impossible, to introduce among men (who in all civilized countries are bred up in the belief of some revealed religion) a revealed religion wholly new, or such as had no reference to a preceding one; for that would be to combat all men in too many respects, and not to proceed on a sufficient number of principles necessary to be assented to by those on whom the first impressions of a new religion are pro-posed to be made." You see now the reason of the necessity of this foundation; it is that the new teacher may have the advantage of old popular opinions, and fix himself upon the prejudices of the people. Had Chirst any such advantages? or did he seek any such? The people expected a victorious Prince; he told them they were mistaken: they held as sacred the traditions of the elders; he told them those traditions made the law of God of none effect : they valued themselves for being the peculiar people of God; he told them, that people from all quarters of the world should be the people of God, and sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom: they thought God could be worshipped only at Jerusalem; he told them God might and should be worshipped every where: they were superstitions in the observance of the Sabbath; he, according to their reckoning, broke it frequently: in a word, their washings of hands and pots, their superstitious distinctions of meats, their prayers in public, their villainies in secret, were all reproved, exposed, and condemned by him; and the cry ran strongly against him, that he came to destroy the law and the prophets. And now, Sir, what advantage had Christ of your common and There hearts would leap and songs would necessary foundation? What sufficient number of principles owned by the people, did he build on? If he adhered to the old revelation in the true sense, (or which is sufficient to the present argument) in a sense not received by the people, it was, in truth, the greatest difficulty he had to struggle with. And therefore what could tempt him, but purely a regard to truth, to take upon himself so many difficulties which might have been avoided, could he have been but silent as to the old revelation, and left the people to their imaginations?

To carry on this plot, we are told, that the next thing which Jesus did, was to make choice of proper persons to be his disciples. The Gentleman has given us their character; but, as I suppose he has more employment for them before he has done, I desire to defer the consideration of their abilities and conduct, till I hear what work he has for them to do. would only observe, that thus far this plot differs from all that ever I heard of. Impostors generally take advantage of the prejudices of the people; generally too they make choice of cunning, dexterous fellows to manage under them; but in this case, Jesus opposed all the notions of the people, and made choice of simpletons, it seems, to conduct his contri-

vances.

was the real thing aimed at under this disguise He told the people there was no foundation to exon, and led into rebellion, by any one who was bold enough to take upon him to personate the Prince exhe was working his way to an opportunity of declarpected. He observes further, that in fact many such impostors did arise, and deceived multitudes to their suits and deceived multitudes to their wins and destruction.

We are still upon the marvellous; every step opens uin and destruction.

I have laid these things together, because I do new wonders. I blame not the Gentleman; for what but this can be magined, to give any account what but this can be magined, to give any account not intend to dispute these matters with the Gentlestitious people, and influenced by false prophecies, or whether they had true prophecies among them, is or whether they had true prophecies among them, is not material to the present question. It is enough for the Gentleman's argument, if I allow the fact to be as he has stated it; that they did expect a victorious Prince, that they were upon this account exposed to be practised on by pretenders; and in fact, were often so deluted. to the contrivance of a sham resurrection for himself;
This foundation being laid, it was natural to exto show, that Jesus laid hold of this opportunity, chief conductor of the plot was to be crucified for his struck in with the opinion of the people, and professdeliverance. But so far, it seems, is this from being that cannot be disputed; for they had really this the case, that the charge upon Jesus is, that he took ns and prejudices of his country: that happened unluckily that he would not accept the he interpreted the prophecies to another sense and sitions took away all hopes of their ever seeing the

d for an impostor to succeed, to build on he had discernment enough to see, that his death Where was the art and cunning, then, of taking this death, which he knew could not be avoided: and

further, that he should rise again the third day Men do not use to play tricks in articulo mortis; be this plot had nothing common, nothing in the order nary way. But what if it should appear, that, aft the foretelling of his death, (through despair of fortunes, it is said) he had it in his power to set for King once more, and once more refused the o portunity? Men in despair lay hold on the lea help, and never refuse the greatest. Now the ca was really so: after he had foretold his crucifixion he came to Jerusalem in the triumphant manner th Gentleman mentioned; the people strewed his w with boughs and flowers, and were all at his detion; the Jewish governors lay still, for fear of t people. Why was not this opportunity laid hold seize the kingdom, or at least to secure hims from the ignominious death he expected? F whose sake was he contented to die? For who sake did be contrive this plot of his resurrection Wife and children he had none: his nearest relation gave little credit to him; his disciples were not ven to be trusted with the secret, nor capable anage any advantage that could arise from However, the Gentleman tells us, a kingdom arisen out of this plot, a kingdom of priests. when did it arise? Some hundred years after leath of Christ in opposition to his will, and almost to the subversion of his religion. And yet, we are am apt to think the Gentleman is persuaded, that the dominion he complains of, is contrary to the spirit of the Gospel; I am sure some of his friends

STRAW MATTINGS—4-4 to 6-4-Some at 23 cents ave taken great pains to prove it so. How then can it be charged as the intention of the Gospel to introduce it? Whatever the case was, it cannot urely be suspected, that Christ died to make popes and cardinals. The alterations which have happened n the doctrines and practices of churches, since the Christian religion was settled by those who had an uthentic commission to settle it, are quite out of the uestion, when the inquiry is about the truth of the Christian religion. Christ and his Apostles did not ouch for the truth of all that should be taught in he Church in future times. Nay, they foretold and orewarned the world against such corrupt teachers. It is therefore absurd to challenge the religion of Christ, because of the corruptions which have spread mong Christians. The Gospel has no more conern with them, than with the doctrines of the Aloran.

There is but one observation more, I think, which the Gentleman made under this head. Jesus, he ays, referred to the authority of ancient prophecies prove that the Messias was to die and rise again: ancient books referred to are extant, and no such ophecies, he says, are to be found. Now whether he Gentleman can find these prophecies or no, is not naterial to the present question. It is allowed, that Christ foretold his own death and resurrection; if he resurrection was managed by fraud, Christ was ertainly in the fraud himself, by foretelling the fraud that was to happen: disprove therefore the esurrection, and we shall have no further occasion or prophecy. On the other side; by foretelling the arrection, he certainly put the proof of his mission on the truth of the event. Whether it be the character of the Messias, in the ancient prophets or no, that he should die and rise again; without doubt lesus is not the Messias, if he did not rise again For by his own prophecy he made it part of the character of the Messias. If the event justified the prediction, it is such an evidence as no man of s and reason can reject. One would naturally think, that the foretelling his resurrection, and giving such public notice to expect it, that his keenest enemies were fully apprised of it, carried with it the greatest mark of sincere dealing. It stands thus far clear of the suspicion of fraud; and had it proceeded from enthusiasm, and an heated imagination, the dead body at least would have rested in the grave, and without further evidence have confuted such preten ions. And since the dead body was not only carried openly to the grave, but there watched and vet could never afterwards be found, never heard of nore, as a dead body; there must of necessity have een either a real miracle, or a great fraud in this case. Enthusiasm dies with the man, and has no

edium; you must either admit the miracle, or prove (To be continued.)

the fraud.

operation on his dead body. There is therefore no

Death of Capt. Latham -The " Southern Australian," of Sydney, of September 22, anounces the death of Captain Latham, of the Re-union whaler, of Havre, then at Port Lin-In, under the following painful circumstances The captain, in the act of harpooning a whale, in Memory Bay, lost his balance, and fell overboard. He had, however, come to the surface, and reached the boat's side, when the fish struck him with one of its fins, and drove him down to the hottom, never to rise again.

Far West .- An Expedition to California is leave Missouri in the course of a few months. At a meeting held at Independence, in that State, fifty-eight individuals volunteered for the expedition, nineteen of whom will take their families with them. A place of rendezvous is The time of assembling is fixed for the

Bank Note List. orrected by GEO. F. COOK & Co. Exchange Brokers, No. 29 State Street—opposite the Merchants' Bank.—April 7.

MAINE.		
Bangor Commercial	4 a 5 per	ct. dis
Mercantile, do.	4 a 5	do.
Calais Bank	6 a -	do.
Washington County, at Calais	6 a 7	do.
Stillwater Canal, at Orono	25 a -	do.
City Bank, Portland	10 a -	do.
Westbrook Bank	3 a -	do.
Georgia Lumber	5 a -	do.
Frankfort Bank	50 a -	do.
Globe Bank, Bangor	- a -	do.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg	fraud.	17
Bangor Bank, old	closed.	
Bank of Old Town, Orono	no sale	
Damariscotta Bank	charter exp	ired.
NEW HAMPS	HIRE.	
Wolfsborough Bank	80 a —	do.
Concord Bank	3 a 5	do.
MASSACHUS	ETTS.	
Commonwealth Bank, Boston.	10 a 15	do.
Chelsen		do.
Farmers & Mechanics Bank, S.A.		do.
Nahant		do.
Middling Interest, Boston		de.
Middlesex, at Cambridge		de.
Fulton Bank, Boston, redeemed		16.5
Norfolk, at Roxbury, redeemed	at their counter.	
Roxbury, at Roxbury	fraud.	
RHODE ISL	AND.	
Scituate		do.
VERMONT.		
Bennington		do.
	and the same of the same	

St. Albans	3 a 5 do.
Manchester	2 a 4 do.
Essex, Guildhall	80 a - do.
Bank of Montpelier	3 a 5 do.
CONNECTICU	T.
Housatonic Rail Road Co.	2 a - do.
Bank Notes, New York City	d per ct. dis.
do. State of New York	1 a do.
do. State of New Jersey	1 a do.
do. City of Philadelphia	a do.
do. City of Baltimore	3 a - do.
do. District of Columbia	4 4 - do.
do. Virginia	3 a 4 do.
Old United States Bank Notes	dal do.
Drafts on New York	para i do.
de. on Philadelphia	a — do.
do. on Baltimore	11 a 2 do.
do. on Richmond	2 a 31 do.
do. on Charleston	1 a 2 do.
do. on Savannah	41 a 41 do.
do. on Augusta	5 d 6 do.
do. on Cincinnati	5 a 6 do.
do. on Nashville	81 a 9 do.
do. on St. Louis	6 a - do.
do. on Mobile	54 a 6 do.
do. on New Orleans	2½ a — do.
Exchange on England	81 a 81 premium
Spanish Doublooms	16 00 a 16 25
Mexican do.	15 60 a 15 65
Sovereigns	4 85 a 4 87
American Gold	d a adv.

Furnishing Goods FOR CASH!

the yard
HEARTH RUGS—new and beautiful patterns—cheap.
SUPERFINE SCOTCH COUNTERPANES—3 1-2 yards square, and splendid patterns.

BIGELOW'S COUNTERPANES,—at a little more

than half the old price.
MARSEILLES QUILTS-from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 yards

ARCHILLES QUILIS—1000 2 1-2 to 8 1-2 yards square, at less than the cost of Importation, having been purchased at action very low!

CROCKERY, CHINA, & GLASS WARE. A prime assortment of new styles at about tween er cent less than Boston prices, or those of any rockery store in Worcester.

If purchasers are desirous to have a good que

Crockery store in Worcester.

If purchasers are desirous to have a good quality of goods, at cheap and fair prices, they should call on HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN & CO. March 24, 1841.

New Spring Goods,

From Auctions, &c. THE subscriber is this week receiving from

Auctions and other sources 125 Packages of New, Cheap and desirable Spring and Summer Goods,

Mcw, Cheap and desirable Spring and among which may be found—
15000 Yds. American Prints from 4 to 17 cts.
5000 " English do " 12 1-2 to 25 cts.
1800 " 4-4 French do " 12 1-2 to 42 cts.

" 61-4 to 15 cts.

21 50 to \$500 p 3000 " Mouseline de Laines, \$1 50 to \$5 00 per

Dress.
800 Yds. Satin Stripe Challys from 50 to 67 cts s. Satin Stripe Challys from 50 to 67 cts
Printed Lawns, from 12 1-2 to 33 cts. .

Rich Fig'd Silks, from 50 cts. to \$1 00.

"Plain "from 33 to 62 cts.
Figured Alapines from 75 cts. to \$1 12.
Plain do from 50 cts. to \$1 25.
Col'd and Blk. Cambrics from 6 1-4 to 10.
Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings from 6 to 10.
Bleached do do from 6 to 15.
Bad Tickungs from 10 to 17 cts. 3500 800 2000

5000 "Bleached do do from 6 to 15.
3000 "Bed Tickings from 10 to 17 cts.
2000 "Henvy Broad Cloths from 1 00 to \$4 00.
3000 "do Cassimers from 50 cts. to \$1 50.
1000 "Satinets from 20 to 75 cts.
100 dozens Cotton Hose from 10 to 42 cts. a pair. L. Thread Gloves " 10 to 20 do do. 200 Black Lace Veils from 1 00 to \$5 00.

10 Cartons Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, from 6 1-4 to 25 cts. a yd.
250 Edinboro' and Plaid Shawls, from 1,00 to 4,00

Ps.
20 Fancy Handkerkhiefs, from 12 1-2 to 1,00.
Plain, Changeable, Italian and Brocade large Silk
Shawis. Together with the largest assortment of all
other kinds of Dry Goods, that he has ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold equally cheep.
Purchasers of Dry Goods are particularly invited
to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.
ORRIN RAWSON. ing elsewhere. OF Worcester, March 31, 1841.

Cheap Goods !--- Bargains !! ANDSOME FIGURED SILES at 50 cts.—usual Fine Blue Ulk and Black Alepines from 62 cts to \$1 00,

Fine Blue UR and Black Alepines from 62 cts to \$1 00, usual price 92 to 1 50.

Plain Mousseline de Laine 33 to 50—usual price 50 to 75.

Printed do 1 75, the dress, as good as sold from 2 00 to 2 50.

French Style Prints for 17 cents.

French Style Finance.

English do 15 cents.

A beautiful style for 12½ on very fine cloths.

Copperplates from 6½ to 12½ cents, usual price 10 to 20.

Linen Cambric Hdks. from 1s. to 2s.—usual price 25 to 50 cents. nboro' Shawls, from 1 to \$5—usual price 2 50 to

\$10 00. lose from 12 1-2 to 50 cents-

Cotton Flose inform 12 1-2 to 30 cents.—very cneap.

Cotton Sheeting from 7 to 10 cents.

A long Catalogue might be made, of the very CHEAP GOODS WE ARE EVERY week receiving.

Customers can best satisfy themselves by calling an examining for themselves. HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN & CO. Worcester, March 31, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the store formerly occupied by S. D. Spura, Stone Block, corner of Main and Central sts. where they are prepared to offer a general and full assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries. As our goods are all parchased for Cash, customers may rely on decided bargains. The public may rest assured that the old character of the stora, for fair dealing will be retained. A share so the public patronage is solicited.

L. & D. M. WARREN.

Lectures on the Scripture Types. WILL be published by subscription, a course of Lee-tures on the SCRIPTURE TYPES, by the Rev.

V tores on the SCRIFIUNE TIFES, by the Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey, suthor of a "Hebrew Grammar," "Hebrew Dictionary," "Joseph and Benjamin," &c. &c.

Conditions.—The work is to be published on the first

of February next, in one volume, 12mo. neatly bound in cloth, containing not less than 400 pages, closely printed, with a clear type, and on good paper, with a new and striking portrait of the Author. Price \$1, to be paid on delivery.

clivery.

The names of subscribers will be received by the Autor, Williamsburgh, L. I. Any person subscribing for
a copies, will receive the seventh gratis. Letters to the Author must be Post-Paid.

WOOD TYPE.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of wood type, at Whitehall; N. Y. respectfully in forms the printers of the United States and Canada, that he is prepared to cut wood type of everys ize and style, 5 line Pica un. forms the presented to cut wood type of everys are be is prepared to cut wood type of everys are prepared to cut wood type of everys are prepared in the prepared to cut without any additional charge, by them made order without any additional charge, by the made order without any additional charge, by

them made order without any additional charge, by sending a pattern letter.

The subscriber has made arrangements to manufacture type so low that it puts it in the power of every Printer to furnish his office complete with wood type, at half the usual prices charged by other manufacturers.

Country newspapers inserting the above six times and sending a paper to the subscriber, shall receive \$3, in type, providing they buy to the amount of \$8.

JOHN G. GAY.

Wood engravings executed neatly and expeditionally at the above establishment.

Removal.

WILLIAM JONES, HAIR CUTTER, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his place of business to the office formerly occapiand by JUDGE PAINE, on the Corner of Maine and Pleasant Streets, where by constant attention to his business six days in the week, he hopes to receive their for Ladies' Trimmings—Boas and Maffs.

Seal Caps.

New Stock.

THE Subscriber is now opening at his Store, corner of Main and Front Streets, an entire New Stock of Boots, Shoes & Trunks,

which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Also Boots and Shoes made to order by the most ap-Repairing done at short notice in the most thorong JEREMIAH BOND. Worcester, Sept. 23, 1840.

Seed Store.

GARDEN, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS, Warranted the growth of 1840.

For sale at the Seed Store, and Office of the Yankee Far-mer, No. 45 North Market Street, Boston, Mass. The Sub-scriber has just completed his assartment of seeds for the coa-ing season, and is ready to supply orders for Garden, Flower and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail.

and Field Seeds, wholesale and retail.

This stock has been selected with great care. The American seeds were raised by experienced seed growers in the vicinity of Boston, in New Hampshire, and in Maine; and the most implicit confidence may be placed in their genuineness and vianlity. The English seeds, comprising Cabbsige, Caulifower seeds, Radish, &c. &c. are just received, per ship Sampson, from the best seed growers near London. The as sortment of GARDEN SEEDS

GARDEN SEEDS
smade up of all the old externed varieties, together with
many new and improved kinds, such as
Early Snow Ball Turnip, the earliest variety.
Early May Peas, 33 cts per quart, the earliest known.
Early Warwick Peas, 25 cts per quart.
Early Hope, Early May, Early Emperor, and Early Nonpa

Early Hope, Early May, Early Emperor, and Early Arospariell Cabbages.

Boxes of seed, containing 20 papers of the most approves, varieties, each kind labelled with directions for their culture at \$1, \$2, and \$3, per box, according to the quantity in each paper. This assortment is recommended to all who wish it cultivate a small kitchen garden.

Garden seeds by the quantity, assorted to suit the different markets, at a liberal discount from retail prices.

VALUABLE ROOT SEEDS.

The following list of valuable root seeds, is worthy the attention of every farmer;—

White Sicilia or Sugar Beet;
Red Mangel Wantzel;

White String or Sugar Red Mangel Wurtzel; Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel; Red do. do. do; White Altringham Carrot,

Long Orange do.. Ruta Baga (Purple Top); English Turnip;

Ruia Baga (Purple Top);
English Turnip;
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip, &c. &c. &c.
Root culture enables the larmer to keep more stock, and to keep it in better condition than he could otherwise do. It gives the most food for animals with the least labor, it is, under good management, the most certain in its results, it igues the most amanure; improves the soil by deep and thorough cultivation, and fits it for dry or white craps.

The average produce of the different kind of roots, per acre, in good husbandry, such as will produce 40 bushels of corn, is 600 bushels of roots. With common cultivation that will produce 30 hushels of cot per acre, not crops will yield 400 bushes, making 12 leashels of root crops to one of corn, and corn is the largest yield of any grain crop. The average cost of a root crop per acre is \$40.

According to the above estimate, the average cost of a bushel of roots would be 6.23 ccuts.

It is advisable to plant two or three kinds of roots every year, as some kinds may fail. The quantity of seed required per acre is, for

year, as some kinds may fail. The quantity of seed required per acre is, for Sugar Beet, 3 or 4 pounds.

Mangel Wurtzel, 3 or 4 do.
Carrot, 2 do.
Ruta Baga, 1 do.
Packages of any of the above varieties can be easily forwarded to any part of the country. Orders and letters of inquiry by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Black Sea Spring Wheat, the best and most productive variety for New England cultivation.

Spring Rye, English Barley; Corn, selected in the field from the first ripe; Bedford Outs, not liable to blust; besides other varieties.

the first ripe; Bedford Olan, not hable to obtain, versiones varieties.

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Buck Wheat, Red Top. Northern and Southern; Bird Seeds, Clover, Northern and Southern; White Dutch Honeysuckle; Lucerne, or French Clover; Millet; Orchard Grass—wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS, VINES, SHRUES, AND TREES, of all kinds, furnished to order, and delivered at any part of the city, free of expense.

of all kinds, furnished to order, and delivered as any pro-the city, free of expense.

Catalogues, containing a complete list of all the seeds offer-ed at the establishement, may be obtained gratis.

Orders may be sent by stagemen, and the different expres-ses, they will be forwarded the seme day.

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman,

6w12

No. 45 North Market Street.

Now England Truss Manufactory
THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every
1 description at his residence, at the old stand, opposite to
204, No. 305 Washington street, Boston (entrance in Tempte
Avenue, up stairs.) All individuals can see him alone, at any
ime at the above place.
Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years: all may rea
sasured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture.
He is now confident he can give every individual relief who
may call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who
promise what they cannot perform.
Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less,
that have been offered to the public for the last (wenty years,
from different patent manufacturers and now continues to
wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide,
after examining the rupture, what sort of truss is best to adapt
to all cases that occur: and he has on hand as good trusses,
and will furnish any kind of truss that can be had elsewhere.
Any person who purchases a truss at this estal-lishment, if
does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without

and will furnish any kind of truss that can be had elsewhere. Any person who purchases a truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without additional charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds outrosses, among which are all the different kinds similar those that the late Dr. John Beath of this city formerly made, and all others advertused in Boston, together with the patent satisc spring truss, with spring pads; trusses without steel plrings; these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure, they can be worn day and night; improved hinge and pivot truss; ambifical spring trusses, made in four different ways; trusses with ball and socket joints; trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on ortion produce.

and night; improved hinge and pivor toward and includent ways; trusters with ban and the personal troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect case and safety. Mr. F. makes trusses for Prolapsus Utert, which have an answered in cases where personal troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect case and safety. Mr. F. makes trusses for Frolapsus Utert, which have an away to the cases where personal save failed. Suspensory trusses, knee caps and back boards, always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on have if his does not suit them; after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them; Dr. Hull's, Read's spiral truss, Rundell's do., Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do., Marsh's improved truss; Bateman's do., double and single, Stone's trusses; also, trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steeled shoes for The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steeled shoes for the subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steeled shoes for The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steeled shoes for The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steeled shoes for The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steeled shoes for The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steeled shoes for The subscriber makes and keeps on hand, steeled shoes for The subscriber makes, and is doing this every week for boards; Secretaries; French Bureaus; Greena, Dangton and the city-

ry. tle, likewise, informs individuals he will not make their omplaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to efer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known. JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER. Boston, November 1, 1839.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skilling workman, in accommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the compency of Mr. J. F. Poster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethrea and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

I hereby certify, that I have, for several years past, been in the use of Mr. Poster's Trans for Inguinel Hernia, and fand it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed.

JANKS THATCHER, M. D.

Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839. Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1839.

Boston, March 10, 1840.

I hereby certify, that I have known Mr. James F. Foster several years last past, and have frequently employed him is the constuction of Trusses and apparatus, for my patients and have always found him ready, capable, and faithful, and equal to the occasion for which I have employed him.

Jour Kandall.

Furs ! Furs !! Furs!!!

nsiness six days in the total, the late of the late of

Hats of every variety and of the latest Fall Fashions
Cloth and Scalet Caps.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves of every description,
Worcoster, Sept. 30.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK



American SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THE New York Steamboat Train now leaves Beaton at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Worcester every day except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at New wich at 84 P. M. Returning, will leave Norwish for Worcester and Boston, every morning, except Monday, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Norwich at 6 A. M. and 4 3-4 P. M., faily, (except Sundays.)
Leave Worcester at 93 o clock A. M. and 3 3-4 P. M.

and 3 3-4 P. M.
Passengers leaving Boston at 64 A. M., or 1 P. M.
or Springfield at 6 A. M., or 123 P. M., can preced directly to Norwich; and those leaving Norwich at A. M. can proceed directly, either to Boston or Spring.

MERCHANDISE TRAINS MERCHANDOL LEANS,
Between Nowich and Worcester, daily, (Sundays excepted) taking freight for Boston, Worcester, Spring field, Norwich and New York.

Feb. 24.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sep't.

Boston & Worcester Rail Rose

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

N this road the accommodation trains will run day,
except Sundays, as follows:—
Leave Boston at 64 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., 9 4 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Etopping at the Way Stations.
The New York Steamboat Train will leave Boston
for Norwich daily, except Sunday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
stopping only at Framingham.
Passengers for the accommodation Trains on the Watern and Norwich Railroads will leave Boston 64 A. N.,
and 1 P. M.

tern and Norwich Railroads will leave Boston 64 A. M., and I. P. M.

Mail Train on Sunday, from Worcester at 6 A. M.; from Boston at 1 P. M.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner.

Fare to New York, \$5; to Norwich \$3; to Spring-field \$3; to Worcester \$1,50.

Freight taken as usual to Worcester, Springfield, Nanwich and New York.

Merchandize for New York received until 3½ P. M.

Mar. 3. WM. PARKER, Sup't B. & W.R.

Western Rail Road. TO SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, HARTFORD, NEW. HAVEN AND NEW-YORK

THE REAL PROPERTY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE Passenger Trains on this road will run delly, Sandays excepted, as follows, viz.

LEAVE

Boston at 6 A. M.

1 P. M.

Springfield at 6 A. M.

1 2½ P. M.

Passengers in the morning train will reach Albany, at 6 A. M. the following day, via West Stockbridge, is season for the cars to Utica, and will arrive at Aubara, (370 miles) in 36 hours from Boston. A Stage also leaves Springfield daily, at 5 A. M. for Albany, via West Stockbridge, arriving same evening. Both lines connect with the Hudson Rail Road, at West Stockbridge.

connect with the Hudson Rail Road, at West Stock-bridge.

Stages run daily from the morning train on the Western Rail Road as follows—From West Brookfield to Ware and Enfeld; from Palmer to Three Rivers, Eschotrown, and Amberst; from Wilbraham to South Hadley and Northampton, arriving at N. at 3 P. M.; from Palmer to Monson.

Chapton St., 23—to Palmer
Charlton S74—to Wilbraham
Spencer 50—to Springfeld
S. Brookfield 624—to Amberst
W. Brookfield 79—to Northampton Warren 80—to Albany
Stages also leave Springfield for the North at 9 A. M.
Merchandise Trains leave Boston and Springfield diff days excepted. G.W. WHISTLES,

Cabinet Furniture and Chairs

Mar. 3.



of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting in part of Saboards; Secretaries; French Bursons; Grecian, District Pembroke, Work, Centre and Card Tables; Adams's prent swell beam Bedsteads, and various ether kinds, and a large assertment of Sofas and Mahogasy Becking, Chairs Mahogany Pulpits and Communion Tables made to

Mahogany Looking Glass, Pertrait & Picture France, Palm leaf and Hair Mattresses and Feathers, &c. CHAIRS of every description, for sale Wholeasis and Retail, at the above place, as low as can be bought diswhere.
Purchasers are respect fully invited to call and examine

for themselves as to prices and quality.
SUGE; CHARE & ORNAMBE. CAL PARRIERS,

And Gilding, done at the same place by FRANCIS WOOD. Worcester, April 8, 1840.

Printing Office Removed. The subscrives have removed their materials and apparetus for Printing from No. 5 Goddards Row, to the spacetus and convenient Rooms, formerly haven as BURNEIDE's HALL, opposite Brialey Hall, where they will be happy to accommodate their friends and the public with every description of

blic with every description of Book and Job Printing,

Worcester, April 8, 1840.